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THE INDIAN RAILWAY

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Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

No. 54,137.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday 9-30 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1907.				
29th June	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6595
6th July	EGYPT	7912		
13th "	ORIENTAL	5284	DEVANHA	8092
20th "	ARABIA	7903		
27th "	PERSIA	7951	MOOLTAN	9621
3rd Aug.	CHINA	7912		
10th "	ORIENTAL	5984	MACEDONIA	10513
17th "	PERSIA	7951		
24th "	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
*31st "	*OCEANIA	7548		
7th Sept.	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
14th "	EGYPT	7912		
21st "	PENINSULAR	5294	INDIA	7911
28th "	MARMORA	10509		
5th Oct.	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505

*Proceeds to Marseilles Only.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Carnac Bunder on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports *en route*.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

BOMBAY, 1ST JUNE, 1907.

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PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NILA	5,576	Schmitz	11th July 1907.
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	8th Aug. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	5th Sept. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	3rd Oct. "
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	31st "
CALEDONIEN	4,150	Martin	28th Nov. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	26th Dec. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	18th July 1907.
OCEANIEN	4,143	M gnen	15th Aug. "
CALEDONIEN	4,150	Martin	14th Sept. "

For further Particulars apply to

L. BRICARD,
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Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

APRIL 23RD, 1907.

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From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bute	640	640	390	480	300	450
Port Said	435	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa	59	880	450	700	390	590
Liverpool	550	900	472	730	420	640
London *via* Marseilles (overland.)	600	†950	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	"	40	...	40	—

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.

* Return journey from Liverpool only.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

Mark.	Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay.	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
	Merton Hall	—	....	June 26	....	July 24
*‡	City of London	—	June 22	" 26	July 19	July 31
*‡	City of Karachi	5,547	July 4	July 11	July 29	Aug. 14
†	City of Madras	5,694	" 23	" 30	Aug. 8	Sep. 1
	Trafford Hall	5,321	Aug. 5	Aug. 12	" 21	" 14
*‡	City of Manchester	5,551	" 14	" 21	" 30	" 23
†	Merton Hall	4,321	" 22	" 28	Sep. 7	Oct. 1
*‡	City of York	7,703	Oct. 16	Oct. 23	Nov. 1	Nov. 25
†	City of Madras	4,684	" 30	Nov. 10	..	....
*‡	City of London	9,000	Nov. 2	" 9	Nov. 18	Dec. 12

* Express Steamer.

† Does not carry Surgeon and Stewardess.

‡ Carries also second Class passengers.

For Passage and further Particular apply to—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Agents ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
KASARA	1,200	Thur. 27th June	1 p.m. (direct).
LINGA	2,171	Frid. 28th June	7 a. m. (direct).

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 1st July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 27th June, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera and Koweit also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA,

S. S. "LANDAMA," 3,304 tons, on or about 6th July.

FOR EAST AFRICA,

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, sailing on or about 13th July calling at Lamu, Mombassa and Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —

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Agents, BOMBAY.

25th June, 1907.

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AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
CHINA	5009	A. de Petris	1st July,
AFRICA	4596	P. Badesich	1st Aug.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foretti	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4598	P. Badesich	1st Oct.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foretti	1st Nov.
BOHEMIA	4252	M. Dabcevich	16th "
AFRICA	4596	P. Badesich	1st Dec.
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th "

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
†‡ TRIESTE	5095	D. Mistrorigo	9th June.
*‡ F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	2nd Aug.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON,

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

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RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

Return Tickets are issued for the voyage, Bombay to Trieste, by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1,080 or £72.

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
AUSTRIA	7563	A. Bilaffer	25th June.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
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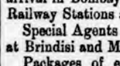
Sassoon House, 59, Church Gate Street. Fort, Bombay

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE.

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Costa	18th July 1907.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	R. Cucchi	15th Aug. "
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Costa	15th Sept. "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 825	" 525	

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Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 765; 2nd Class Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

BOMBAY to SINGAPORE and HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
LEVANZO	5,000	....	17th July 1907.
ISCHIA	6,000	F. Dial	17th Aug. "
LEVANZO	5,000	....	17th Sept. "

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

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Acting Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
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RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 20,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

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Agent.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS.....£ 170,000

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

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The London Joint Stock Bank.

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The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

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The Campaign Watch, No. II, Crystal Face	25	0
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The Railway Watch, Large Crystal Face	45	0
The Military Model Wrist Watch, Crystal Face	32	0
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The Military Lever Watch, Crystal Face	40	0
The Military Lever Watch, Hunting Case	45	0
The Military Lever Watch, Half-hunter	49	0
The Campaign Watch, Crystal Face	60	0
The Campaign Watch, Hunting Case	65	0
The Campaign Watch, Half hunter	70	0
The Coventry Watch, Crystal Face	70	0
The Coventry Watch, Hunting Case	75	0
The Coventry Watch, Half-hunter	80	0
The Military Model Wrist Watch	42	0
The Railway Watch, Crystal Face	90	0
The Standard Watch, Crystal Face	95	0
The Standard Watch, Hunting Case	105	0
The Standard Watch, Half-hunter	110	0
The Fine English Watch, Crystal Face	235	0
The Fine English Watch, Hunting Case	240	0
The Fine English Watch, Half-hunter	250	0
GOLD CASES, Keyless Action,		
The Coventry Watch, Crystal Face	300	0
The Coventry Watch, Hunting Case	375	0
The Coventry Watch, Half-hunter	380	0
The Standard Watch, Crystal Face	330	0
The Standard Watch, Hunting Case	370	0
The Standard Watch, Half-hunter	385	0
The Fine English Watch, Crystal Face	450	0
The Fine English Watch, Hunting Case	500	0
The Fine English Watch, Half-hunter	525	0

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SURPLUS .....£ 777,200-0-0

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P. MEIDINGER,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	"	10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND	"	1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	"	2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

London	Shanghai	Tientsing	KOBE
Lyons	Hongkong	Changchun	Osaka
New York	Hankow	Antung-Hsien	Tokyo
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THE BOMBAY DEPOT of the SOCIETY will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 28th instant, KING'S BIRTHDAY.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

TENDERS for the supply of RICE and GHEE, for P. & O. S. N. Company's Steamers at Bombay, for a period of six Calendar Months, from 1st July, 1907, will be received up to NOON on the 30th JUNE, 1907, by the Company's Superintending Purser, at the Mazagon Dockyard, who will provide all information.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. CO.

BOMBAY, 24TH JUNE 1907.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Public that BAI PIROJA BOMANJI ERANI, of Calcutta, Parsee Inhabitant, has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned properties to my client. All persons having or claiming any state, right, title, interest, claim and demand into and upon or against the said properties or any of them or any part thereof, either by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, trust, lease, gift, inheritance, succession, claim, possession, lien, charge or other wise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned, the Attorney for the Purchaser at his Office, at No. 2, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, and also to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

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AND SECONDLY :—All that piece or parcel of vacant Fazendari land, containing by admeasurement 230 Square Yards, or thereabouts, and Assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under E. Ward No 7163 and Street No. 2 and all which premises are situate at DeLisle Road at Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the East by the property of Dadabhoy Sorabji ; on or towards the West by the property of Susana Baretto ; on or towards the North, partly by vacant land belonging to DeSouza and partly by the property hereinbefore firstly described ; and on or towards the South by the property of Ellapa Balaram and which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said vendor.—Dated this 25th day of June, 1907.

MANCHERSHAH R. VAKIL,
Solicitor for the Purchaser.

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THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 28th instant, being a Public Holiday, under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

NOTICE.

VETERINARY EXAMINATIONS, &c., &c.

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"LU—LU" EYE DROPS. An absolutely non-irritant and a positive cure for Sore, inflamed, Red and Weak Eyes, Granulated or Inflamed lids, Itching and Watering of the eyes, Scales on the lids, Intolerance of light, Corneal Ulcers, and other stubborn affections of the Eye. By an Ophthalmic Surgeon. Re. 1.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Meadows Street, Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

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ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest, and visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest.—Portrait Painting in oil on Photographic Basis a Speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings, Top Floor, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" in size, containing all the information of previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription, yearly Rs. 12, Half-yearly Rs. 7 and Quarterly, Rs. 4. Post Rs. 15-12 ; Rs. 8 and Rs. 5 respectively. English Subscription £1-1-0 per year Post Free.

OLD BOOKS.—Advertiser will be glad to receive lists of Old and Rare Books relating to Indian History and Events. Nett Prices should be marked to facilitate selection and purchase. Address "BIBLIOPHILE," No. 6038 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the *Manager*. The "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 1" at Rs. 2-12 per thousand : if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand." Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand : if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office

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THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issue of the *Bombay Gazette* containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE being sold out and many demands made for copies of the same we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 2 Annas each at this Office.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE—Is a small neatly bound BOOK, covering all RATES in 32nds—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 33/32d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts. "The cheapest, best, and most convenient."—*Vide* Press Notices. Price :—Re. 1.

WANTED.—On 6th July, for the Mess, 113th Infantry, a good plain COOK, capable of catering. Apply to THE MESS PRESIDENT.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

Popular Pastries,

The pastries that are the most popular with boys and girls and the most wholesome for everybody, are those that are made at home with

Brown & Polson's

raising powder,

"Paisley Flour"

Makes home baking easy and pleasing. Recipes in every tin.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 26th instant, at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, opposite Flora Fountain, at the corner of Church Gate Street, Fort in the shop lately vacated by Talts Diamond Palace, the following fancy goods, suitable for presentation consisting of fancy glassware such as flower vases, centre-pieces epergnes etc.

Plain dwarf ware such as cruets, pickle, liquer and egg frames, butter and jam pots, sardine boxes, toast racks, boxes of fruit and fish knives and forks, salvers, tea trays, tantalus frames, etc.

Leather and plush goods such as dressing bags, dressing cases, albums, hand bags, etc.

Also musical boxes with bells drums and duets, small table safes, clocks, time-pieces.

Also 20 very handsome large size coloured venedian mirrors suitable for halls.

1 pair large size gilt Italian figures.

The above is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE of Office Furniture, by Roberts, Benjamin and others, large size Chubbs Safe, also Chubb's Coffer Safe, Yost and Remington Type Writers, etc.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Talati & Co., Insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Bazar Gate Street, Fort, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 27th Inst., at 2-30 p.m., the following office furniture, such as revolving and plain top office tables, American roll top office table, chairs, clocks, Yost and Remington type writers, in good order, copying press, cupboards, revolving bookstand, partition screens, pearl weighing English brass scale in glass dome, seats, mehta seats and boxes, large size Chubb's safe 70 by 30 and 28 inches, Chubb's Coffer safe, 32 by 24 by 22 inches, etc.

The above is on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Girgaum Back Road in the bungalow next to Old Girgaum Police Courts, the valuable and handsome teakwood and black-wood household furniture, such as sliding dining table, chairs, mirror back side board, dinner waggon drawing room suits of sofas and chairs marble topped tables and teapoys cabinets, and chiffoniers, hat-stands, easy chairs marble-topped dressing and wash-hand tables, mirror door almyrahs, chest of drawers, table lamps, etc. the property of Maharana Kumarshri Ramsingji of Nanode, Rajpipla State.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Parel Hill behind the Old Government House Parel the valuable and neat substantial made French-polished teakwood and black-wood artistically made dining-room, drawing-room and bed-room furniture, of which many pieces are home made by the owner and are of special design, combination sewing machine convertible into a writing table, Chubb's small safe on stand, books such as History of all Nations set of Encyclopedia in 25 volumes leather bound, glassware, crockeryware, pictures by Ernest Stratton, rich table ornaments, coats-of-arms on porcelain of many nations, wind-proof lamps, carpets, gent's bicycle, large size cooking stove, poultry, nearly new English rubber tyred Curzon Ralli cart, cottage piano, collection of choice garden plants, etc. the property of A. W. Wilson, Esq., Works Manager, G. I. P. R., proceeding Home. Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 26TH JUNE, 1907.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF YARN.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m. (B.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Phirozsha B. Petit & Co. and on account and risk of Messrs. Ebhrahim Nooroodin & Co :—

800 bales, each 400 lbs., 20s., yarn of the Victoria Mills.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE,

HORSES.—HORSES.—HORSES.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p. m. Sharp, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, fifteen horses from the 29th Lancers and of other gentlemen in the Compound of Messrs. Frenchman and Co ; Civil Lines, Poona. Amongst them are Capital, Trappers Hacks, Hunters, Chargers and Pig Stickers. All the horses are in good condition and can be seen at the above Company's stables, from Wednesday afternoon, 26th instant.

A Deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 handsome strong bay waler horse, goes well in harness.
1 handsome strong Chestnut Arab horse, goes well in harness,
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 26TH JUNE, 1907.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of provisions, Oilmen Stores, &c.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co will sell by Public Auction, TOMORROW, THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), in the shop of Mr. E. N. Antia, Sitaram Building, near Crawford Market, on account of the Insurance Office concerned, the following goods saived from the fire that lately took place in Sitaram Building :—A large quantity of provisions and oilmenstores such as vinegar, oatmeal, barley, pickle, white pepper, salt, chopped sugar vegetables, salmon, hearings sardine, French olive, plum-puddings, jam, sausages, etc., etc,

AUCTION SALE of Provisions, Oilmenstores, &c., &c,

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned, the following goods belonging to Mr. E. N. Antia, saived from the fire that lately took place in Sitaram Building :—

A large quantity of provisions and oilmenstores such as Huntley Palmer's biscuits, preserved fruits, boneless turkey, swiss milk, corned beef, prawns, ham, obicory, grapenuts, bacon, sausages, vegetables, hominl, cheese, salt, Keller's sweets, cocoa, sardine salmon, coffee, honey, ox-tongues, assork soup, meat, chocolate, castes sugar, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay 26th June, 1907.

Your hair needs care. Feed it, nourish it, soften it, preserve it, help it to grow by the regular use of

Rowland's Macassar Oil

"For *Your* Hair."

KING GEORGE III. was on the throne of England when first this wonderful preparation began its work of preserving and beautifying the hair of British men and women. One hundred and twenty years have passed—it is still by far the best hair restorer and hair preserver that you can obtain.

Don't trifle with new and untried remedies; use Rowland's Macassar Oil—only remedy for the hair that has stood the test of time. In Bottles, 3/6, 7/-, 10/-. Your Chemist sells it.

ROWLAND & SONS, 67, Hatton Garden, London, E.C.

THE

Bombay Gazette.

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DAWK EDITIONS

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In Time for

PUNJAB,

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SPECIAL NEWS-LETTERS FROM AUSTRALIA, THE FAR EAST, AND ALL PARTS OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS

SPECIAL LONDON LETTERS:—

LONDON SOCIAL AND POLITICAL.

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SPORT.

THE

Bombay Gazette

IS NOW

THE BEST

ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN WESTERN INDIA.

It reaches every City, Town and Village.

It is NOT hired for AN HOUR and then RETURNED.

IT REMAINS IN THE CLUB, THE HOTEL, THE BUNGALOW AND THE COTTAGE

THE WHOLE DAY THROUGH AND IS READ FROM TITLE PAGE TO IMPRINT.

PRICE: ONE ANNA.

JOB-PRINTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Re. 1.

WANTED.

TWO EXPERIENCED LITHO PRESSMEN and one MANAGING FOREMAN, who must be an expert in Lithography and Coloured Printing. A candidate with a knowledge of English with Marhatti will have preference. Pay and the terms of agreement will be according to qualification. For particulars apply to—

M. A. QUADIREY,
G. P. O., RANGOON.

WANTED.

Rupees from 3 to 5 lacs, on the security of Immovable properties : good and sound investments, Brokers need not apply. Apply to Box No. 200, care of "Bombay Gazette."

THE BUILDING, known as the APOLLO BUILDING, and now in the occupation of Apollo Hotel, is TO LET, wholly or in compartments, from 1st July, 1907.

Apply to—

HAJI JAN MAHOMED HAJI
OOSMAN CHOTANI,
HAJI MEMON MOBOLLA.

FOR
PAULINS
GROUND SHEETS
and every description of
WATERPROOF CANVAS.
Apply to
W. CROWDER & Co., LD.,
37, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co., of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay

WELL-KNOWN
ABBOTT'S GENTS' WATERPROOFS
JUST UNPACKED AT
A. FREDOON & Co.,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

Please note the Prices :—

INVERNESSES.						
Size	46	48	50	52	54	56
Rs.	15-8	16	16-8	17	17-8	18
CHESTERS.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Steamer Diego Suarez, 2,497 tons Captain F. Bonnepreoux, will sail to-day, for Marseilles and Haure etc. with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Itinda 3,397 tons Captain F Alton, will sail to-day, for Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Austria 4,879 tons Captain A Bilaffer, will sail to-day, for Kobe &c. with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Seah S.N. Co's, steam Xema, 146 tons Captain D, Mahomed arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Karachi with a general cargo.

THE Wilson, Line steamer Mikado 2,306 ton Captain R O Thorp arrived in harbour yesterdaday from Hull with a general cargo and 3 passengers.

THE steamer Dandalo 3,197 tons Captain E Giacopello, arrived in harbour yesterday from Venice with a general cargo and 10 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's. steamer Sirdhana 2,071 tons Baptain A P Logan arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo and 3 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steam Wardonga 1,609 tons Captain H. Bambor, arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from the Persian Gulf vice Karachi &c with a general cargo and 10 deck passengers.

THE German East Africa Line steamer General 1,480 tons Captain Muhbaner, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Durban, etc. with a general cargo and 23 cabin and 142 deck passangers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Monday, 24th June should be regarded as a full-weather working day for vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

VESSELS IN DOCK—June 25.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shpd.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A	Trieste	3203	Mistronigo	Trieste	26-6	A L S N Co
B	Shahallum		1918	Page	K'chi	26-6	Shah S N Co
C&R	Merton Hall	3773	Prouse	Lpool	29-6	K Nixon & Co
D&E	Colaba	3807	Robertson	Antwerp	4-7	M M & Co
G	Mashtari	111	Gore	R S Ports	26-6	B & P S N Co
H	Cromwell	1927	Scheel	Aslam	1-7	W & A Graham Co
M	Nasseri	911	Primrose	P Gulf	26-6	B & P S N Co
N	Aleppo	2209	Webster	Hull	30-6	P Muir & Co
O	Barbara	2544	Jens	Amouth	26-6	W & A G & Co
P	Crosby Hall	3096	Hadby	Lpool	6-7	K Nixon & Co
Q	Goodhope	2308	Harding	London	1-7	W & A G & Co
				Offside		
D&E	Fazilka	2688	Wilson			M M & Co
F	Director	3168	Bickerstaff	Dunkirk	4-7	K N & Co
G	Glenaffric	2658	Craig	Hamburg	4-7	T Morrison & Co
			H W P D			
Bahadur		829	Fakeera	N F		Bo S N Co
Sabarmati		824	Mohamad	M Goa	26-6	Bo S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Clan Macneil	2504	Olivier	Manchester	5-7	F Muir & Co
2	Castalia	4080	Blight	Lpool	9-7	W & A G Co
3	Chyebasa	2985	Stevenson	H'burg	27-6	M M & Co
4	Itinda	3398	Allon	Cocnin	25-6	M M & Co
5	Diego Suarez	2497	Bourepank	Mrlles	26-6	J M & Co
6	Kagoshima Maru	2731	Kori	Kobe	29-6	N Y Kisha
7	China	3868	Petres	Trieste	1-7	A L S N Co
8	Austria		Dilaffer	Kobe	26-6	A L S N Co
9	Clan Farquhar	3757	Darbey	Dunkirk	29-6	F Muir & Co
10 & 11	Marca	4451	Adams	Awerp	4-7	K Nixon & Co
12	Egypt	4178	Summers	London	26-7	P & O Co
14	Liuga	937	Rickford	K'chi	28-6	M M & Co
15	Clan Alpine	3285	Green	Amouth	5-7	F Muir & Co
16	Kasara	504	Chappell	Buscrh	27-6	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Xema s	Mohomed	Karachi, June 22
	General s	Muhibaner	Durban, May 24
	Wardonga s	Bamber	Busrch, June 13
	Sirdhana s	Logan	Calcutta, May 17
25	Dandalo s	Giacopello	Venice, May 25
	Mikado s	Thorp	Hull, May 23

DEPARTURE.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
25	Delhi s	Andrews	Shanghai, &c

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Diego Suarez, Bonrepeaux, for Marseilles, &c.
" Itinda, Alton, for Calcutta.
" Austria, Bclaffer, for Kobe, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Castalea, for Marseilles, Liverpool, &c.
" Mikado, for Hull, &c.
" Shirdhana, for Calcutta, &c.
" Waroonga, for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Shah Nasir, for Calcutta, &c.
" General, for Zanzibar, &c.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macleau, arrived at London, on the afternoon of the 24th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Golconda, left Port Said on the evening of the 23rd instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Fraser, left Suez on the evening of the 22nd instat.

The P and O Co's steamer India, arrived at Plymouth, on the morning of the 23rd instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—June 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of London s—16,418 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

Merton Hall s—101 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 46 bales silk waste, David Sassoon and Co; 6,043 cwts cottonseed, W Bechar, 122 bales twist, M M Essabhoy and Company.

Castalia s—2,560 cwts oil cake, The Mofussil Co; 150 cwts horns, E Mahomed; 45 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 2,250 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co; 450 cwts wheat flour, H Canji; 12,000 cwts wheat, Sonday and Co; 800 cwts linseed, Glade and Co; 5,000 cwts cottonseed, M Vallabdas; 450 cwts myrabollams, H Govindji.

FOR GLASGOW.

Castallia s—1,817 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Brothers; 500 cwts myrabollams, W Bechar.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—4,000 cwts mussoor, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 7,000 cwts cottonseed, 5,900 cwts peas, 9,860 cwts mussoor, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Marca s—41,292 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Brothers,

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Cromwell s—4,017 cwts rapeseed and 6,428 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GOTHENBURG.

Aleppo s—55 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Director s—722 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 21,080 cwts wheat, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 110 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Company.

Iran s—289 cwts myrabollams W Bechar; 10,000 cwts poppyseed, Jehangir Cama and Co; 110 bales cotton G Tejpal and Company.

FOR ANTWERP.

Barbara s—77 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co; 38 bales cotton, waste, W Wolf and Sons; 175 bales hemp, D B Parekh and Co; 125 bales hemp, J N Kapadia; 100 bales hemp, T Furshotum and Co; 65 bales cotton, T V Godse and Brothers; 125 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy; 9,883 cwts myrabollams, W Bechar; 1,999 cwts rapeseed, Societa C Italiana.

Colaba s—2,000 cwts rapeseed, A Blaschecb and Co; 250 tons, manganese ore, C J Demetracopulo, 3,501 cwts rapeseed, 2,389 cwts linseed, 10,995 cwts poppyseed E D Sassoon and Co; 2,001 cwt rapeseed Holland Bombay Trading Co; 1,000 tons manganese ore K Nixon and Co; 410 bales cotton fly waste, K Visram and Co; 104 cwt gum, E J Joomabhoy and Co.

Marca s—100 bales cotton fly, waste C Herji and Co; 1,820 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Glenabbric s—600 cwts gum 165 cwts turmeric H M Dawood and Sons and Co; 2,004 cwts myrabollams Arjoon Khimjee, 1,405 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales twist F F Campbell and Co; 17 bales hemp The Agave Fibre Co; 5 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 440 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Diego Suarez s—2,410 cwts linseed Ralli Bros

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—11,900 cwts linseed, 3,000 cwts poppyseed, 5,000 cwts gingellyseed, 2,000 cwts groundnuts, and 10,000 cwts castorseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

City of London s—165 bales cottonfly, K Visram & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Iran s—300 bales cotton. The Bombay company; 76 bales twist, J A Begbie and Co; 1,774 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

Castalia s—200 bales cotton, G Tejpal and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

China s—55 bales cotton, The New Mofussil Co. Ld; 36 bales twist, W and A Graham and Co; 29 bales twist, Mehta Sampat and Co; 28 bales twist, M Cohen and Fils. 60 bales twist, The Sva-Deshi Mill Co.

FOR VENICE.

China s—3,801 cwt castorseed, Worman and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kagoshimo Maru s—550 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co; 300 bales twist, the Metsiu B Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Kagoshima Maru s—1 bales cotton, the Metsin B Kaisha

FOR MOJI.

Kagoshima Maru s—17 bales cotton, the Metsin B Kaisha.

BRAIN-FAG VS. SECRET OF SUCCESS.

BRAIN fag or loss of mental concentration, is one of the greatest disabilities a brain worker can suffer from. It prevents him doing full Justice to himself and forms a serious barrier to his success in life. If a man is to be efficient and successful, he must be possessed of a sound reliable memory; for memory is the basis of all brain work. The better the memory, the more active and prolific the brain.

PROF. JAMES'

ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

Positively cure failing memory and restore Brain-Fag, Incapacity for study or business, General Debility, Premature Decay or Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Price **Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills.**

POSTAGE ANNAS FIVE EXTRA.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
No. 301, MARKET, BOMBAY.

Local Agents :—
Messrs. TREACHER & Co., LTD., Chemists, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *June* 24.] [BOMBAY, *June* 25.

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent.	Consols	93 7/8	5/16	
3	do. Rentes	94 1/4	1/2	
3½	do. Sterling Loan	99 7/8	3/8	
3½	do. Govt. Securities	64 3/4		1/16
Bar Silver in London		31		unchgd
Do.	do. 2 months' hence	31 3/16		unchgd
Do.	in New York	67 2/8		unchgd
Exchange on London at Paris		25·14 1/2		1/2
Do.	do. do. Berlin.	20·46½		unchgd
Do.	do. do. New York.	4·87 1/4		1/8
Discount Bank of England Rate.		4o/o		Since 25Ap.
Do.	Short London Bills, 3 months' sight			
Do.	Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight			
Do.	3 Months' Fine Trade Bills			
Do.	6 Months' Fine Trade Bills		Muti	lated
Interest Day-to-day Loans				
Do.	7-day Market Loans			

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)... 1s. 3 31/32d. unchgd.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spot	Quiet.
Futures	Steady
East Indian	Quiet.
Manchester	Steady.
Total Sales	
Sold on Speculation and for Export	
Imports	2,000
Mid-Americans	6 95—08
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10½—1/8

Future Delivery Prices :—

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.
6·55	6·53	6·44	6·36
—01	—01	01	02

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6·27	6·23	6·21	6·20	6·20
—01	—01	—01	unchgd.	unchgd

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	4,000
Do. do. last year	5,600
Exports to Great Britain	.....
Do. to Continent	9,900
Spot Cotton—13·00—15	
Futures—Month of July 11·70+15	Advanced owing to Report of crop damage and to support by new Orleans bull party.
Do. do. Dec. 11·48+11	

New Orleans—

Spot Cotton—12¼—unchanged
Futures—Month of July 12·53+03
Do. do. August 12·33+05
Closing Tone of Futures,—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6¼ unchanged.

Sugar :—
German granulated Sugar, double bags, C. and F. India, 12s. 4 1/2d.
Months of Shipment—July-August—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Steady

ARRIVALS :— "Erusador."

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
1 Box Sovs	Rs. 2,250	Aden	Austria	S & A El Basam
Gold Coins	656			
Rupees	2,660			
1 Box Sovs	1,275	Alexandria	Egypt	A G H A A A Reza
Gold Coins	2,302			
1 Parcel Silver	29	London	Peninsular	N Curshetjee

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING, | [25TH JUNE, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money :—
The Market is easier. The Bank of Madras have reduced their official rate from 6 to 5 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—
The Market opened quiet to-day. At one or two Banks the T. T. rate was quoted at 1s. 4 1/32d., but others were willing to sell at 1s. 4 1/16d. T. T. for ready and forward delivery; but without finding many buyers. Most Banks would buy credits at 1s. 4 5/16d, 3 months' sight but bills have been very scarce. A few credits were offered at 1s. 4 9/32d. 3 months' sight but so far they have not been placed. Far Eastern rates are steady. We quote :—

T. T. on London	1s. 4 1/16d. to 1/32d
Demand Draft	1s. 4 3/32d.
Credits—3 months' sight	1s. 4 5/16d.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 4 15/32d.
Do. 3 months' sight—Francs	171
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks	129 3/4
Hongkong—30 days' sight	161
Yokohama—30 days' sight	149 3/4
Shanghai—30 days' sight	219 1/2

Government Paper :—
Very few transactions have been reported in this Market to-day. At opening Rs. 96 13/16 was the rate for cash and the next two settlements, the Market being unchanged at the close. Calcutta quotations are also steady at Rs. 96 13/16 ready and Rs. 96 7/8 for delivery forward in a month. We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 96·13
1st Settlement	96·13
2nd Settlement	96·12

Bullion :—
On Monday Bar Silver in London closed at 31 for cash and 31 3/16 for delivery forward in two months, the New York quotation being unchanged at 67 3/8. There has been no large business passing in our local Bazaar. Ready bars opened at 78 5/8 *ex* duty and close unchanged. A slight improvement was noted in forward, the Market closing as under. Bar Gold is unchanged.

	Rs.	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	24	1	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	0	6
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver *ex* Duty—Ready	78	10	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	78	11	0
Ditto 2nd "	78	12	0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

The Market opened steadier in sympathy with the better advices from the other side.

At Colaba exporters were buying quietly, while Mills were operating rather more freely, though by no means keen buyers. The off-take was moderate.

New Crop opened steady at yesterday's rates, but after receipt of the Liverpool opener the Market firmed up and prices close as under :—

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery
Fine M. G. Broach	271	June
Fine M. G. Nagpur, Kampti	227	"
Fine M. G. Damangaum, Pulgaon	209/10	"
Fine M. G. Khangaum, Akola	205	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti	205	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	182	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish	191	"
Fine M. G. Bengals	187/8	"
Good Westerns	226	"
Good Saw Ginned, Dharwar	247	"

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach	Rs.	257 1/2	March 08
Fine " "	"	275	"
" " Nagpur Kampti	"	236	Jany. 08
" " Damangaum Poolgaum.	"	227	"
Fine " Khangaum, Akola	"	220	"
" " Bengals	"	201/2	"
Fully Good M. G. Khandeish	"	201	"
Fully Good H. G. Bengals	"	185/86	"

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening tone			Firm.
Estimated Sales			6,000 bales
Total Imports			9,000 "

Future Delivery prices :—

June-July	July-Aug	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·63	6·61	6·52	6·44	6·35
+ 08	+ 08	+ 08	+ 08	+ 08

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March
6·20	6·29	6·28	6·28
+07		+08	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The Market is steady but the enquiry has fallen off and there is not much doing. We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	8 0 0	B,T.
September	"	8 9 6	R,T.

Rapeseed :—
Prices are somewhat easier for brown, but yellow varieties are very steady. A moderate business is passing.

Brown Cawnpore	Rs.	8 13 0	
Yellow Guzerat	"	9 7 0	to Rs. 9 8 0

Poppyseed :—
The Market is easier and the demand has fallen off. We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 10 4 0

Castorseed :—
... Rs. 37 to Rs, 38 according to quality.
Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed :—
Ready ... Rs. 20 8 0
Tone—Quiet.

Mowraseed :—
... Rs. 7 3 0 July-August
Tone—Firmer.

Wheat :—
White Delhi ... Rs. 5 0 0

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—		
Bombay		1,407 1/2
India		58 1/4
Mills :—		
Century		1,700
David		361 1/4
Empress		440
Howard and Bullooghs		550
Kohinoor		745
Maneckji Petit		3,125
Presses :—		
Breul's Cawnpore		215
Hingoli		127½
Khangaum		410
Miscellaneous :—		
Badham Pile and Co.		125
Bombay Flour Mill		980
Colaba Land and Mill		1,040
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate		75

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	13,912	bales.
Wheat	12,356	cwts.
Linseed	13,825	"
Rapeseed	8,452	"
Gingellyseed	975	"
Poppyseed	6,073	"
Groundnuts	11	"
Castorseed	2,285	"
Rice	2,610	"
Myrabollams	3,249	"
Cottonseed	20,502	"
Mowrasced	1,253	"
Gram	9,893	"
Joowar	634	"
Maize	nil.	

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNAGAR, JUNE 23.

SINCE writing to you last Bhownagar received further showers of rain bringing up the total to 1·65. The weather has been cyclonic for the past few days and on Friday last a hurricane occurred at Wadhwan, when trees were blown down and tiles were lifted off the roofs. The temperature is 107°.

One more passenger train will run from 1st of July or thereabouts, leaving Bhownagar at about 5 a.m., arriving at Wadhwan at 10 a.m. The timing of the mail and fast passenger trains on the B. G. J. P. has been changed. The fast train which used to leave Bhownagar at 7 p.m. leaves twenty minutes later, while the Wadhwan mail train leaving 12-30 arriving at Bhownagar at 5-45 p.m., the passenger train leaves Wadhwan at 1-30 a.m. and arrives at Bhownagar 8-50 a.m.

Mr. Pestonji, the third son of Dr. Burjorji, the retired medical officer of the Bhownagar State, has been appointed as the Engineer of the Bhownagar State, and will come from Bikanir shortly. Mr. Pestonji has attained the degrees of B.A., B.A.C., and L.C.E. He would have come first in the L.C.E. examination, but for one mark. Mr. Pestonji has served in the Gondal State as Engineer with credit to himself and went to Bikanir on promotion.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL

COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, June 26.
271 LEAVE.

The following extract from Bombay Brigade orders is published for information :—

* * * * *

VOLUNTEERS.

No 859 officers—Furlough and Leave—Leave of absence out of India is granted to Major S Armstrong, Bombay, Volunteer Artillery, for 6 months from the 15th July 1907.

* * * * *

R. W. FISHER, Lieut.,
Actg Adjt., B. V. A,

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP,

COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, June 26.

89. Detail for week ending 29th instant.
To-day Wednesday the 26th—"H" Coy. Parade on company parade ground at 5-30 p.m.
Thursday the 27th—"L" Coy. Parade on company parade ground, at 7-45 a.m.
II. Signalling Class will parade at 7 a. m, in rear of Telegraph Quarters. Any new members wishing to join the class are invited to attend.
Subject of drill for all companies during the week will be Physical training without Arms. Page 115 Training Manual, App. 1905.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

Floriline:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather which throughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

RAYNOR—June 12, at Mussoorie, Maude Winifred, wife of F.E. Raynor, U. P. and Oudh Police.
STEEN—June 13, at Bindukuri, Tezpore, Assam, Robert P. Steen, Bengal United Tea Co., of acute dysentery, aged 27.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 3m.; Sun sets, 7h. 19m., High water 11-57m., 11 41a.; Low water, 4-55m., 5-56a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m.
Bombay Gymkhana Cricket Matches.
Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Thursday, June 27.—Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court, 10-30 a.m. Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-45 p. m. Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p. m. Berar Manufacturing Company, 2, Dalal Street, 3-39 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 3m.; Sun sets, 7h. 19m.; High water, 0-43a.; Low water, 5-42m., 6-47a.

Friday, June 28.—King Emperor's Birthday. Bank holiday. Parade of Troops in Garrison. H. E. the Governor's Levee, Poona, 4-30 p.m., Banquet, 8 p.m., Reception, 10 p. m. Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 3m.; Sun sets, 7h. 19m.; High water, 0-37m., 1-29a.; Low water, 6-30m., 7-38a.

Saturday, June 29.—Kang and Co.'s annual meeting, Sassoon House, 5 30 p.m. Phillips and Co.'s annual meeting, Oriental Buildings, 4-30 p. m. Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m. Cricket Matches: Bombay Gymkhana A. and B. Teams *vs.* Y. M. C. A. and Government Telegraph, respectively. Sun rises, 6h. 4m.; Sun sets, 7h. 19m.; High water, 1-29m., 2-16a. Low water, 7-19m., 8-30a.

Sunday June 30.—5th Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h. 4m.; Sun sets, 7h. 19m.; High water, 2-21m., 3-4a. Low water, 8-9m., 9-26a.

Monday, July 1.—Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court, Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m. Central India Spinning, Weaving, and Manufacturing Company, Naosari Buildings, 3-30p.m Sun rises, 6h. 4m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m.; High water, 3-16m., 3-54a.; Low water, 9-3m., 10-30a.

Tuesday, July 2.—Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court, Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 5m; Sun sets, 7h. 20m.; High water, 4-19m., 4-48a.; Low water, 10-5m., 11-34a.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China and Japan, per extra s.s. "Kagoshima Maru," will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on the 29th instant. Parcel mail for Japan closes at 9 a.m. on the same day.

POLICE NOTICE.—Some walking sticks, some umbrellas, a leather wallet containing silver studs, some hairpins, a currency note, a rubber carriage tyre, a bunch of keys, a waterproof coat, a hat, a comb, a carriage rug, and some dogs have been taken charge of by the Police and await owners.

GIBBS ROAD AGAIN IN DANGER.—A fresh crack about three feet long, three feet wide and a foot deep was noticed on Gibbs Road yesterday by P.C. No. 915/D who did duty there. The Municipal authorities were communicated with and took the necessary precautionary measures.

MASON'S FATAL FALL.—A Mahomedan, named Nubha Wagji, while working as a stone-mason on a building under construction at Parel Road, overbalanced himself and fell to the ground from a scaffolding about twenty feet high, on which he was standing. He subsequently died of concussion of the brain.

A SAD BATHING FATALITY.—Michael Almida, A, Francis and Phillips John Loras, three Goanese lads, went for a bath yesterday to a well in the compound of a bungalow at Slater Road. Seeing his friends dive into the well, Loras, who could not swim well, also jumped. He came up to the surface of the water after his first dive, exhausted, but disappeared after a second dive. His friends searched for his body in the well, but not finding it, raised an alarm, when the police dragged the well and the body was discovered.

THE LADY NORTHCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGE.—The following donations have been received in aid of the above institution :—Sheth Manmohandass Ranjee, Rs. 500; Sheth Choonilal Nagindass Shroff, for 20 tins of ghee, Rs. 428-5; Sheth Jagmohandass Varjivandass, for 2 khandis of rice, Rs 104-8; Sheth Ramdass Dossa, for feast, Rs. 41; Sheth Ranchhoddass Valjee, in greetings of Mr. Tricumdass' marriage, Rs. 40; Sheth Rughunath Laljee, for 3 bags of halwa-rice, at Rs. 7 per bag, every month, Rs. 21; Sheth Chanabhai Peraj, Rs 10; Sheth Punshi Dewjee Kamani of Karana, Rs. 5; Sheth Laherchand Mokamchand, Rs. 5; miscellaneous donations, Rs. 6.

SITE FOR THE STATUE OF THE LATE MR. TATA.—At a special meeting of the Trustees of the Bombay City Improvement Trust held yesterday afternoon, a letter from Government asking for the views of the Trustees on the question of the site for the erection of the statue of the late Mr. J. N. Tata, was considered, and it was resolved to inform Government that the Trustees considered that the site opposite the Elphinstone College would be found suitable for the purpose.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—The Ordinary Monthly Meeting of this Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, at 6 p. m. to-day, when the following papers will be read :—"The Kiss of Peace among the Bene-Israels of Bombay and the Hamajor among the Parsees," by Shams-ul-Ulma Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B.A.; and "The function of Anthropology in the re-construction of primitive human history and its illustration with reference to prehistoric India," by Mr. R. K. Dadachanji.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

IMPORTANT QUESTION OF LAW.

Judgment of a Full Bench.

At the High Court, yesterday, the Full Bench delivered judgments on the arguments addressed to them in the Sessions case of Narayen Raghunath Patki, who had been convicted by the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, of stealing Rs. 80 out of a registered letter in course of transmission, through the Bombay Post Office, in which the accused was employed as a clerk, and sentenced to six years' rigorous imprisonment. The Full Bench was composed of the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, acting Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justices Chandavarkar, Batty, Davar, and Beaman. It was contended in defence of the accused that the admission of a certain document at the trial was not valid; and Mr. G. R. Lowndes, then acting Advocate-General, had issued a certificate to the effect that the matters required enquiring into. The result has been that the Full Bench allowed the conviction to stand, but adopting the view of his learned colleagues, the Chief Justice thought justice would be met if the sentence was reduced from one of six years' rigorous imprisonment to one of three years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell, in the course of his judgment, said the accused, an entry clerk in the General Post Office, Bombay, was charged before his Lordship and a common jury, that he, being an officer of the Post Office, namely, a clerk in the Inland Registration Department, committed theft in respect of a registered letter, containing currency notes of the value of Rs. 80 and four Goa lottery tickets, which was in the course of transmission from Ahmedabad to Goa, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 56 of Act 6 of 1898; and was found guilty and sentenced to six years' rigorous imprisonment. On the 16th October 1906, the acting Advocate-General, Mr. Lowndes, certified that a certain document, purporting to be the written record of a statement made by one Shanker, a witness for the prosecution in the case and taken down by one Narayenrao, a police officer, was wrongly admitted; and there was accordingly an error in the decision of a point of law decided by Mr. Justice Russell. The said document was, in the first instance, admitted to contradict the witness Shanker, but it was not necessary further to refer to this matter, as their Lordships were all of opinion that, having regard to the terms of Section 162 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the said document ought not to have been admitted or used in evidence against the accused, although no doubt it might be used to contradict the witness not by putting in the statement, but by putting it in the hands of Narayenrao to refresh his memory and get him to contradict the statement of Shanker. It remained for their Lordships, therefore, to consider whether there was sufficient evidence "aliunde" in support of the conviction. A question had been raised, however, under Clause 26 of the Letters Patentas to the meaning of the words therein :—"The said High Court shall have full power and authority to review the case, or such part of it as may be necessary, and finally determine such point or points of law." Did this mean that the High Court is to have power to review the case only "qua" the wrongly admitted or wrongly rejected evidence; or did it mean that the High Court has power to review all the rest of the case? e. g. in the present instance, can this Court go into the question of fact, as invited to do by the prisoners' counsel? Upon this question, it must first be observed that it has been held that Section 167 of the Evidence Act applies to criminal trials by jury in the High Court. Section 167 provides that "the improper admission or rejection of evidence shall not be ground of itself for a new trial or reversal of any decision in any case, if it shall appear to the Court before which such objection is raised that, independently of the evidence objected to and admitted, there was sufficent evidence to justify the decision, or that, if the rejected evidence had been received, it ought not to have varied the decision." In the present case, this question arises with reference to certain confessions made by the accused, for it was argued by the prisoner's counsel that certainly the confessional statements had been obtained by the witness Chattarsingh from the accused by means of inducement, threat, or promise. The prisoner's counsel laid great stress upon the confessional statements. But in Mr. Justice Russell's opinion, the evidence showed that there were not one, but three statements in the nature of confession made by the accused, which were deposed to at the hearing. After reviewing and commenting upon the confessional statements, his Lordship said that, in his opinion, no good ground had been shown for impugning any of the confessional statements which were tendered

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NOTICE.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR will hold a LEVEE at the COUNCIL HALL, POONA, on FRIDAY, the 28th June, 1907, at 4-30 p.m., instead of Wednesday the 26th idem as previously notified in paragraph 1 of the Notification published in the Bombay "Government Gazette" Extraordinary, Part I., dated 11th May, 1907.

By Command,
F. LEE, Major,
Military Secretary to H. E. The Governor,
Military Secretary's Office,
Ganeshkhind, 15th June, 1907.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1907.

THE BUDGET DEBATE.

THE so-called Budget Debate of the Bombay Legislative Council—which, as a matter of fact, was a debate on anything and everything but the Budget—occupied two sittings of something like six hours each. We are not disposed to condemn the prolonged sittings and the verbose speeches as a waste of time; for it has become customary at Budget meetings to permit non-official members a considerable amount of license, that they may, for once in a way, have an opportunity to say all they wish on any subject of public interest in the various parts of the Presidency they represent. If it were the practice to draw a hard and fast line as to what is relevant and what is not, the Council meeting might have terminated within three hours at the utmost—unless, perchance, sitting on the safety-valve had caused an explosion and the proceedings had proved less harmonious than they were, and generally have been. But, in the event of a further enlargement of the Councils and the expansion of their deliberative functions, it may become necessary to repress the rhetorical displays so dearly loved by the non-official member, and the President, occupying the position of Mr. Speaker in the Commons, may find it incumbent upon him to call honourable members to order half a dozen times in as many minutes. There was probably not a speaker of the many who addressed the President on Saturday and Monday, who, subject to Parliamentary rules of debate, would have escaped correction. But the time has not yet arrived to apply strict rules to the debates of the Indian Legislative Councils and though they may be somewhat trying to the patience of men who might be more profitably employed elsewhere, no better opportunity affords itself of bringing to the notice of Government the countless little subjects in which the people of outlying, even remote districts, take a lively interest. Generally speaking, the two days' sitting was characterised by its harmonious proceedings. It would have been more remarkable had it been otherwise, for the Financial Statement was an eminently satisfactory one—a Prosperity Budget—its author styled it, and hon. members joined in congratulating the Hon'ble Mr. Muir Mackenzie upon its pleasant features as though he, and not a beneficent Providence, were responsible for the increased revenue, the good season, improved public health and the favourable prospects of an ample rainfall.

But the proceedings were not entirely harmonious. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta might have lost his style and title of "the Rupert of Debate" had he not fallen foul of somebody. He chose the most recently joined official member for attack. That gentleman, Mr. Logan, commented very forcibly on the remarks made by Mr. Parekh on the subject of revenue collections in Broach. Mr. Logan knows Broach, if any member of the Council knows it, and his experience was that, formerly, revenue was paid with marvellous punctuality, and it was admitted by every one that one year's produce of land would pay three years' assessment, and now they found both there and everywhere else that on the least signs of scarcity the Government was expected to suspend revenue, and, as the honourable member (Mr. Parekh) had said that day, that as a rule it should be remitted, There were undoubtedly some cases of hardship, but there was a universal habit of evasion, and it was in consequence of this that cases of real hardship were overlooked. It was obvious that where the Collector had to consider one thousand cases of refusal of payment of revenue, ten or twelve out of them might be genuine cases of inability to pay, and it was possible that these ten or twelve cases might be treated unjustly on account of the contumacy of the rest. For this it was not the Government that was to blame, but those who inculcated the habits of dishonesty and contumacy to the people. Again, if two or three cases of actual injustice were proved, no inference was to be drawn from that, that generally the administration was harsh. The fact was, added Mr. Logan, that as a rule the contumacious person was the wealthiest of the landlords, who was actually getting three times or five times or twelve times the rent from his tenants, and refused to pay one-fifth or one-twelfth of the assessment to the Government. Even if Mr. Logan could have been accused of antipathy to the ryots, his remarks did not in any way justify the attack made upon him by Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. Mr. Logan could have quoted chapter and verse, if it had been politic. Sir Pherozeshah was well aware of that and he also knew that for that very reason he could safely challenge his colleague to bring forward facts to connect contumacious persons with political propagandists. He knew very well to whom Mr. Logan referred. But neither Sir Pherozeshah's matter nor his manner was commendable and we regret to find him descending to a particularly offensive personal attack on Mr. Logan, which could but recall the Old Bailey precept: "No case, bully the opposing counsel," recourse to which ought to have been beneath Sir Pherozeshah's dignity. Mr. Logan vouchsafed no reply, but we find that Mr. Muir Mackenzie, in his exceedingly tactful reply to the whole debate, described Sir Pherozeshah's attack on the Bombay Revenue officer as wholly undeserved. And as to political propaganda he went even further than Mr. Logan, saying: "There are orators outside this Council who say exceedingly unscrupulous things, to put it very mildly—such as that Government are advancing tagai only with with the object of crippling the sowcars and then leaving the ryot in the lurch. We hear also of associations being established for resistance to the payment of revenue, being addressed by a travelling agent of the *Bande Mataram* newspaper, which is not unconnected with political propaganda. It is notorious that a large section of the Native Press denounce Government as bleeders of the country, oppressors of the poor, and screwers out of the last pie, and that numerous orators stump the country doing the same." Sir Pherozeshah received a more forceful reply to his challenge than he anticipated.

With such a large representation of the interests of Bombay City it was only natural that hon. members took advantage of the opportunity to ventilate some of her crying needs. Some of them concern affairs with which neither the Government nor the Budget had any connection; but it was excusable of Mr. Armstrong to bring forward the subject of the want of overbridges. We were afraid at first that the hon. gentleman had seen the error of his ways with regard to those on Queen's road, but we do not find that he made any mention of them. He seems, however, to recognise that it is useless any longer expecting to have the railways carried overhead, and the next best thing is to have road-traffic carried over the railways. So far good, and we are glad to find that the more overbridges there are the greater the convenience to those concerned in the ever-increasing business of the city. The delays caused to road-traffic by level-crossings would have been incredible but for the publication of the statistics prepared for Mr. Muir Mackenzie and presented by him to the Council. The Senior Member of Council does not think that Government is to be blamed for the absence of overbridges. They had endeavoured to put pressure on the responsible authorities, but had failed to obtain replies to their letters—a statement which causes us to marvel that even a corporation, without a body to kick—or a soul to save—dare defy the Government and live to tell the tale. But now we learn that the Railway Board has approached a Government "determined to obtain some abatement at once," and we may hope to find quite a number of overbridges constructed within the next few years, besides many another public improvement, which like the bridges, might perhaps have been carried out if Government had put on pressure earlier—years earlier, when its present heads were very small people indeed. We are suffering to-day not from the effects of the little failings of the present Government but of its predecessors, who had no occasion to boast of prosperity budgets and had to scrape and save in order to make ends meet, a surplus, such as is shown this year, being beyond their wildest dreams.

MANUCCI AND HIS MEMOIRS. THE manuscripts of Manucci's Memoirs of the Mughal, a part of which has just been published in English by Mr. Irvine, to which edition we referred the other day, had extraordinary adventures, which remind us of the strange adventures and peregrinations of their author in India. Manucci wrote his memoirs, which contain a history of the Great Mughals up to the death of Aurangzeb as well as his own personal observations on events during the long reign of the latter, and other extremely interesting matter, just two centuries ago in India and sent them in parts to Europe. The first three parts he sent from Madras in 1700 with a French official of Pondicherry to Paris to be published if possible under the auspices of Louis XIV. But this project fell through, and the official lent the mss. to a Jesuit, Father Catrou, who forthwith 'edited' it after his own fashion and published it as a regular history based on "the Portuguese Memoirs of Mr. Manouchi the Venetian." Manucci so little liked the treatment of himself and his work by the Jesuit, that he was angry and wrote asking for a return of his MSS. "Seeing that he meant to make the work one to his own glory, and mix me up with the fables told by other authors, thereby usurping the result of my labours and fatigues during many years, and of my great expenditure, while he would have the coin and honour; I requested him to return the work to me." The Mss., it is needless to say, was not returned but was deposited by Catrou in the Jesuit College of Claremont at Paris. When the Jesuits were expelled from France in 1764 all their property was confiscated and sold, the manuscript among it. A Dutch Baron, Gerard Meermann, bought it and took it to the Hague. There it remained for sixty years till 1825, when on the death of the son of this Baron Meermann, it was sold again with other MSS. of the Jesuits to an Englishman, Sir Thomas Phillipps, the well known book collector of Middle Hill, Worcestershire. Accordingly, Manucci reposed for another sixty years on the shelves of Phillipps and his sons at Cheltenham. In 1887 the work again came into the market when Phillipps' vast collections, were dispersed, and this time it was bought for the Royal Library at Berlin where it now lies. Thus this story, written in Madras in Portuguese, was sent to Paris to be published there. But instead of being published as their author undoubtedly meant, it was cribbed by a Jesuit and then neglected or rather buried. It went from Paris to Holland, came to England and went again to Berlin, nobody appreciating its real value all this time. Mr. Irvine came to know some time ago of its existence at Berlin and had it transcribed, from which transcription he has translated and published it now for the first time, thus fulfilling Manucci's wish after two hundred years. But this was only a portion of the work of Manucci, its first three parts. After the treatment by Catron of these parts, Manucci was naturally not encouraged to send the two other parts, which he wrote subsequent to 1700, to Paris. He sent them with a French Capuchin to Venice, his native town, and the Senate there deposited them in the Library of St. Mark. From the Venetian Library they also were transcribed for Mr. Irvine and will be published in the third and fourth volumes of the present series. Manucci also sent with the fourth and fifth parts of his memoirs, two other volumes of paintings of the Mughal Emperors and Hindu gods and goddesses, to Venice. These were afterwards abstracted, very likely when Napoleon rifled the art treasures of the capitals of Europe. They were found at Paris in the Bibliotheque National there. We hope Mr. Irvine will find means to publish one day these exquisite and original paintings also.

The personal adventures of Manucci are stranger still than those of his work. We first find him under Dara Shekoh, the unfortunate brother of Aurangzeb, in 1655. He was also under another brother of Aurangzeb, the ill-fated Murad, and saw the wretched ends of both these brothers. At first a soldier, he afterwards settled as a physician at Lahore and was for several years in the employment of the son of Aurangzeb, who took him to the Deccan and Rajputana. Previously he had been to Persia in the employment of Lord Bellamont, the ambassador of Charles II. to the Persian Court, and was with him when he suddenly died on the road between Mathura and Delhi. The information which he gives respecting Bellamont's mission and his return to Surat is very accurate and is confirmed by the archives at the India Office. Manucci was in Bombay also in the first decade of our possession of it, and lived at Bandora for some time, then in the possession of the Portuguese. After 1683 he found his way, *via* Surat, to Damaun and Goa and took part in negociations between the Mughal, the Portuguese and Sumbhaji. From 1686 onward he lived at Madras where he married the widow of an Englishman and owned a house and garden. Whilst there he was employed several times as a negociator by Governor Pitt. His death probably took place at Madras about the year 1717. The memoirs of such a man must be very interesting, and their interest is greatly heightened by the fact that their author was an European recording Indian events, a very rare occurrence in those days. Bernier and Tavernier recorded their impressions, and their works are considered valuable. But Manucci is infinitely more important, in as much as he resided in India for nearly sixty years, while those two Frenchmen were here for hardly two years; moreover, he was an eye-witness of very important political transactions, in several of which he took a leading part. Altogether Mr. Irvine's work, when complete, will give to all interested in Indian history a unique document of rare value.

POST OFFICE WINDOW DELIVERIES. FROM the 1st July, under instructions from the Director-General of the Post Office, new regulations concerning the delivery of letters "at the window" in the Presidency towns of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras are to be introduced. They will not facilitate matters or increase public convenience; on the contrary they will put us back to the level of Poona or Simla or some other station of second or third importance, where Directors-General of Post Offices are bred and reared. Sorting according to the names of firms is declared to be less easy than sorting by number: though post office clerks have been trained to do the work for generations past. But now, owing to some inspiration—presumably of the Evil One—firms are to be known, as convicts are, by numbers instead of names, and are invited hereafter to print their post-box number on their office stationery. To firms which close office at 5 o'clock and commence work next morning at 11 the change will matter little, but to newspaper offices which never cease work from New Year's day to New Year's eve, the new regulation will prove vexatious as it also will to big business firms which have a heavy amount of casual correspondence. One point seems clearly to have been forgotten—that the Post Office exists for the convenience of the public—not the public for the convenience of the Post Office. The enterprising official who is responsible for the change might safely be transferred, say to Mahableshwar, Mount Abu or even Khandala, where his peculiar inventiveness would find full scope.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY attended the ball given by the Order of Black Hearts at Simla yesterday night.

SIR ANDREW FRASER stays only a few days in Simla.

The N.Y.K. steamer *Hiroshima Maru* arrived at Colombo yesterday morning.

TELEGRAPHIC intimation has been received that all the Rangoon direct wires and two wires *via* Assam are interrupted. One wire *via* Assam is working badly. Traffic of all classes will suffer delay.

THE Lieut.-Governor of the United Provinces goes to Simla on a short visit in September and His Honor Mr. Hare will also pay a brief visit to Simla at some date to be settled hereafter.

IT is not yet settled whether the Governor of Madras will visit Simla this season, but his Excellency the Viceroy does not touch at the Capital of the Southern Presidency in his autumn tour as he goes direct from Hyderabad to Calcutta.

ACCORDING to *Capital*, it has been decided as an experiment to lay a section of wood-block road in the vicinity of Government House, Calcutta. An Australian firm, through its Calcutta agents, has offered to supply the blocks free of charge, as the firm is convinced that the wood-block system has only to receive a thorough test to secure its adoption on an extensive scale.

DURING the last few weeks, says a Calcutta paper, a small body of young hooligans has been haunting the *maidan* by the Brigade parade ground and annoying Europeans, particularly ladies, by shouting *Bande Mataram* at them and making use of foul language. The boys hardly appear to be of the student class, but they are old enough, the eldest is about 18, to know better.

ONE of the most remarkable features of the present London Season, a Home correspondent writes, is the phenomenal invasion of American visitors. "All the big hotels are booked full up for the entire month of June. The International Horse Show at Olympia is the great attraction for Americans, and before the Show opens all the great New York, Chicago and Boston families will be in London."

OWING to the recent growth of relations between Abyssinia and Egypt, the Emperor Menelik is reported to have expressed the desire that he may be permanently represented in Cairo. Identifying England so closely with Egyptian affairs, the Emperor is apparently of opinion that Colonel Sir Richard Herrington could look after them just as well as British interests in Addis-Abeba, but His Majesty thinks an Abyssinian Envoy should be accepted in Cairo, that the progress of Egyptian and Soudanese development might be more easily followed and reported upon.

THE PROPOSAL for the organisation of a mission to the blind in India and the East generally, recently put forward by the Rev. J. Knowles, a Missionary of the London Missionary Society, and Mr. L. Garthwaite, a retired member of the Madras Education Department, deserves every encouragement. There are over half a million blind people in this country alone, and many thousands more in the rest of the East. The scheme in question would provide all these unfortunate human beings with the means of reading the Bible in their own language by an adaptation of the Braille system used in Europe and America. It is believed that in this and other ways a great work may be accomplished.

PROGRESS is being made gradually with the decentralisation of the Indian Survey Department, the idea being to partition the territorial work into four charges, namely:—(1) Northern, to include the North-West Frontier, the Punjab and Sind; (2) Eastern, to include Burma, Assam and Bengal; (3) Western, to include Bombay, Rajputana and Central India; and (4) Southern, to include Madras, Mysore, etc. Of these four charges, the first two have been brought into existence as a temporary arrangement, Major Ryder with headquarters at Mussoorie being at the head of the Northern Circle and Colonel Gordon with headquarters at Bangalore, of the Eastern. The main task before the Department is the heavy one of bringing the entire series of Indian topographical maps up to date upon a uniform two-inch scale by work in the field. It is hoped eventually to complete sixty-thousand square miles annually, a good beginning being made this year with thirty thousand square miles, but the undertaking is complicated by the fact that the existing maps vary considerably in completeness: for example, over a large part of Northern India they have been brought up to one-inch scale, whereas in much of the Madras Presidency only four-miles-to-an-inch maps exist. A key atlas is also under production, which will consist of 136 maps collectively embracing the whole of South-Eastern Asia from Baghdad to Peking. Each of these individual key maps will be seventeen inches square and will depict the area covered by 256 of the two-inches-to-the-mile topographical maps.

OUR BERLIN LETTER.

THE BRITISH JOURNALISTS' VISIT.

The Metropolis of the Future.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
BERLIN, JUNE 7.

THE visit of the British journalists to Germany was such a continued success as probably seldom has been accomplished by a private arrangement. At Bremen and Hamburg, in the cool north of the Empire, the foreign visitors were welcomed with the same cordiality, as in the genial temperature of the more emotional South at Munich. All tribes of which the German nationality is composed and all classes of society did their best to show that the old feeling of kith and kin with the great island nation is still kept unimpaired. Most important was, of course, the stay of the journalists in the Capital of the Empire and it was a wise economy of the time at their disposal, that their sojourn here was of much longer duration than at any of the other large cities of Germany. These days spent in Berlin had two culmination points: the introduction of the journalist to the German Emperor and the speech delivered by Dr. von Muhlberg, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The Kaiser in his informal talk with some of the English gentlemen as well as in the short address though the whole assemblp knew very well to combine the dignity of a ruler over a nation of sixty millions with the amiability and affability of the host who welcomes his guests. Thereby he met best the taste of his English guests who have a full understanding for the achievements of a gentleman and for the requirements of an exalted social position. The Under-Secretary of State, Dr. von Muhlberg, also showed a just appreciation of the national characteristics of Englishmen when he welcomed them with a speech that was remarkable for its uprightness and was equally distant from haughtiness and from blandiloquence. He justly claimed for Germany as a free and progressive nation the right to build up her fleet and develop her trade according to her own notions. At the same time he proved from Germany's history and from the economic position of the country, that any abuse of this right in the interest of an aggressive policy and territorial expansion was out of the question. He wound up by paying the English nation the well-deserved compliment that it possessed an incomparable capacity for bringing any country under its influence nearer to civilization and progress and for the opening up of the country's sources of production. If the gracious consideration of the Emperor and the clever and honest speech of his Under-Secretary of State appeared as the height of the festivities, a candid English journalist succeeded in coining the motto that most happily expresses the idea that

BOTH NATIONS MAY WELL DEVELOP SIDE BY SIDE.

It was Mr. Ellerthorpe, of the *Daily Telegraph* who, at the banquet at Munich, said: "The Sun of England will not set, when the Sun of Germany rises." This beautiful saying was meant in a prophetic sense and applied to the future, but it is already confirmed by the present state of things. Germany's sun did rise after her glorious victory over France 37 years ago. Since that time she acquired her colonial possessions and developed her trade satisfactorily. But has England's sun on that account turned to his setting? Ever since England's colonial acquisitions and economic progress have increased much more (measured absolutely, although not relatively) than Germany's colonies and Germany's trade. From the time that Germany commenced to acquire colonies, England added to her possessions Egypt—practically, if not yet formally,—Zanzibar, Uganda, the Transvaal, the Orange River Colony, Rhodesia, Burma, etc. I do not believe that England would feel inclined to exchange these colonial possessions against those gained by Germany in the same period. It is just the same with the increase of trade and shipping. That he who is so enormously in advance of all others, gains less in proportion to his former possession, is based on the nature of things, and simply due to the method of calculation. We notice the same difference, if we compare the growth of the population of Berlin with that of its suburban boroughs during the last few years. Berlin gained only 40 per cent. of its population, while Charlottenburg, Rixdorf, Schoeneberg, etc., show an increase of several hundred percents. For a town of 20,000, 50,000 or even 100,000 people it is easier to double its population than for a city of two millions. The same remark applies to the proportion of Germany's development to that of England. That as far as human foresight can tell, England will remain at the top of the list, and will not be reached by Germany nor any other economic or colonial competitor, is vouchsafed by her gigantic navy, her enormous mercantile marine and by her vast colonial possessions that by themselves offer an immense market for her productions. But just as little as Englishmen need be afraid of being outdone, patriotic Germans ought to be prevented by any feeling of envy from being well disposed towards England. When a nation like that of Germany has lived for three centuries in most pitiable circumstances and than in less than 50 years makes so enormous progress as Germany did since 1870, there is sufficient reason to be content, even if the first place as regards trade and colonial possessions belongs to another nation. It would be a good thing if Germans and Englishmen in future would always remember the saying by Mr. Ellerthorpe: "The Sun of England will not set, when the sun of Germany rises."

THE CRISIS IN THE FRENCH WINE TRADE.

The monster meetings of the wine growers in Southern France are still going on in the prefectural capitals of Languedoc and Provence and show even a larger attendance the oftener they are renewed. The manifestation at Nimes on June 2nd brought already more than 200,000 demonstratore together, and an even more imposing meeting will take place at Montpellier before the 10th of June. When that date should pass without a Bill against adulteration in the wine trade being laid before the French Chamber, the agitation will be continued by more drastic means. The overproduction in those sweet and fiery wines for which the French provinces on the Mediterranean coast are justly noted, is indeed a severe trial for the winegrowers and landowners of that region. It is, however, not so easy to say what are the causes of the stagnation in that part of the wine trade in which they are particularly interested and to find the proper means for improving the situation.

Statistics show that it is not the excessive increase of production that is chiefly responsible for the present glut. After the extinction of the Phylloxera-disease the extent of the French vintages is again on the increase; but an addition of 28,000 hectares per year is certainly not excessive after the heavy reduction in the last quarter of last century. In France wine is now grown on rather more than 1 2/3 million hectares against 2 1/2 millions in 1870. Of greater consequence is the competition of Algiers where the production has lately been much extended. It is true the whole growth of this African colony reaches only one-eighth of the mother-country but it competes almost exclusively with the peculiar varieties of Languedoc and Provence. As a third reason for the stagnation in the wine trade the enhanced custom duties which some countries have laid on imported wines is adduced: but this drawback tells much more against the claret of la Gironde than against the product of the now suffering districts. Perhaps the most important factor that comes into play is the continually growing predilection for lighter beverages: German and Austrian beers have taken the place of wine and caused an enormous reduction in the consumption of wine. The wine-growers themselves trace their present calamity back to the

ADULTERATION THAT IS CHIEFLY PRACTISED IN PARIS

and in the present time of cheap sugar finds it especially profitable to "manufacture" substitutes of Languedoc and Provence growth. It has been contended that larger quantities of wine are exported from the city precincts of Paris than the whole aggregate of wine imported at the gates of the "octroi". How is this surplus and the consumption of the gigantic city with its enormous traffic of visitors supplied? The answer is by the art of "blending" other liquids and the "vin ordinaire" with sugar and other ingredients. For years it has been noted that especially the poorest varieties found a ready market in Paris, so that among wine-traders the worst stuff is known under the appellation of "vin de Paris," while better qualities are comprehended under the term of "vin de mer." The disadvantage for the winegrowers of Southern France is that such a large percentage of the "vin de Paris" undergoes the process of sugaring and is then exported as the growth of some famous spot in Languedoc or Provence. The French Government with a view of thwarting this "wine industry" has already prepared a Bill against adulteration in the wine trade. Sugar used for the improvement of first "cuvees" will be subject to a surtax of 40 Francs per 100 kilos. In the case of second "cuvees," sugaring will be prohibited under heavy penalties. In order to check misleading indications about the growth of the liquid sold winegrowers will be obliged to declare the amount of their crops at the end of every year. Landlords of public houses or restaurants and wine merchants that have been sentenced for adulteration will lose their licence and be compelled to close their shops. With this Draconic bill the leaders of the agitation are on the whole satisfied. They threaten, however, not to pay their rates and taxes if the new Bill is not laid on the table of the Chamber by June 15 and becomes law within reasonable time. There doubtedly the new Bill recommends itself also from the standpoint of the consumer of French wines. It is not so comprehensive as the recent legislation against adulteration in Germany, but still as far as it goes, is well calculated to keep the "blending of inferior wine under cover of a fiery variety from Southern France within proper limits.

THE METROPOLIS OF THE FUTURE.

All our modern large cities appear more or less as irregular conglomerations of houses, streets and squares, grown together in a casual and unsystematic way from old and new wards, suburbs and villages. This is to a great extent due to the breathtaking rapidity with which modern capitals developed. With that pace the plans for city improvements were up to the present not able to cope. We need only recall the fact that London with its suburbs grew in the last 25 years from 3,815,000 inhabitants to 6 millions and a half. For four generations the problems of city improvement hardly exist. It was only in the last twenty years that the question was seriously asked, whether further development of cities must be entirely left to chance or whether not with due foresight topographical, aesthetic and sanitary requirements of large cities could be systematically provided for. To rebuild any of the existing town is of course out of the question; fortunately there is hardly a single large city that could not be greatly improved by timely and resolute interference so as to bring it nearer the ideal of a simple plan of its roads of healthy conditions of life, of sufficient conveniences of traffic and of aesthetic beauty. For the first time an attempt has been made to forestall the whole future development of a metropolis. A committee of architects has worked out the plans for the Greater Berlin of the future with a view of finding means for housing millions of new comers in the best way possible. The area for this future Metropolis is to extend over not less then 772 square miles; from Potsdam in the West to the Muggel Hills in the East and as far as Bernau in the North. The principal outlines of the approved plan have been published by the Committee, and prices will be offered for the best solutions of the various problems. The network of roads is temporarily fixed as far as the principal thoroughfares required for heavy traffic are concerned. How to distribute the various kinds of building—manufactories, rent-houses, palatial residences and labourers' cottages—and the enormous area is another problem. The public edifices and requirements conspicuous are to be reserved. Avenues, public ways and parks together with sporting grounds are to be fairly distributed over all parts of the city. Much as has been wasted already, there still exist in the forests and water courses around Berlin most precious treasure of available ground which needs only be reserved and made subservient to the requirements of the ideal Greater Berlin. What the municipal authorities at Vienna are striving for on a small scale, viz. to secure

A BELT OF FORESTS AND MEADOWS

around the present outskirts of the City, is already in existence in Berlin, since from Grunewald to the Jungfernheide, the Tegel Forest and Wuhlheide there is an unbroken succession of open country. That the beautiful parks of the Thiergarten, the Friedrichshain and the Humbolthain will form the "Lungs" of Greater Berlin in the same sense as similar parks in London and Paris goes without saying. From the American park roads such as those in the borough of the Bronx (east of New York City) and of the District of Columbia around Washington a useful suggestion has also been derived for the laying out of Greater Berlin.

A greater difficulty than the most reasonable disposal of the still unused square miles around the present City will be offered by the systematic transformation of the blocks of houses in the Centre. They answer on the whole present requirements, but that the enormous expense of bringing them in line with the more imposing features at the outskirts is a stumbling block for the systematic plan now demanded. In this respect the modern origin of Berlin hinders the aerial flight of the ideal City builder. But what is sufficient to-day, will be too narrow for the future the Committee has in view. Perhaps Berlin in the twentieth century will not be spared such sweeping improvements as the Eternal City of Rome had to undergo twice, in the time of the ancient Emperors and in the period of the Renaissance, and as Paris saw them in the reign of Napoleon III. and as London is now carrying them through under the auspices of the London County Council. However that may be, the strength of the Committee's procedure lies in its suggestions for the outskirts. There we really find a plan that is not satisfied with supplying the needs of the next ten or twenty years, but boldly anticipates the whole development of some centuries.

L. ASCH.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY: ARRIVAL, JUNE 25.—Harris, Lieut., R., on transfer, from England.

DEPARTURES, JUNE 25.—Taylor, Capt., 32nd Lancers, on transfer, to Hongkong.
Harris, Lieut., R.E., on transfer, to Umballa.
Bingham, Capt., 69th Punjabis, on transfer, to Dehra Dun.
Warner, Major, 30th Lancers, on leave, to England.
MacNabb, Lieut., 38th P.W.O., on leave, to England.
Woolrych, Major, I. A., on leave, to England.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

7th Hariana Lancers.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. Cawood, 2nd Squadron Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Lieutenant-Colonel H. S. Alexander, ceased. Dated 3rd March.

75th Carnatic Infantry.—Major T. B. Hawks, 2nd-in-Command, 80th Carnatic Infantry, to be Commandant, vice Lieutenant-Colonel M. E. Donoghue, vacated on completion of tenure of command. Dated 3rd June.

122nd Rajputana Infantry.—Major W. G. Hatherell, 2nd-in-Command, to be Commandant, vice Brevet-Colonel B. Baillie, vacated, Dated 30th May.

Major A. R. Nethersole, 83rd Wallajahbad Light Infantry, to officiate as Garrison Quartermaster, Fort St. George, Madras, vice Captain C. D. Field, 88th Carnatic Infantry, on leave, or until further orders. Dated 13th June.

73rd Carnatic Infantry.—Lieutenant F. T. P. Ebden, Double Company Officer and Adjtant, 42nd Deoli Regiment, to be a Double Company Officer. Dated 16th March.

122nd Rajputana Infantry.—Major W. Ayerst, 2nd Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, until further order, vice Major W. G. Hatherell, appointed Commandant. Dated 30th May.

The following are the names of the winners of the Western "Command" and "Provincial" Volunteer Medals for the season 1906-1907.—Command Medal.—Sergeant H. Pigott, Baluchistan Volunteer Rifles, score 55 points. Provincial Medal.—Sergeant W. Pope, 1st Battalion Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifles, score 60 points. Sergeant T. G. Green, Nagpore Volunteer Rifle Corps, score 60 points.

IT is understood that an important addition is to be made to the Medical Staff, in the appointment of a senior Indian Medical Service officer to be Deputy to the Principal Medical Officer with His Majesty's Forces in India.

THE Committee appointed to discuss the question of the investigation of fevers prevalent in Assam meets at Simla probably next week. The President will be the Sanitary Commissioner in India, and the members

THE WAR ON THE LORDS.

EVASIVE METHODS.

The Lords as a Unionist Annexe.

FIRST SIGNS OF THE STORM.

PROBABLE VIEWS OF THE ELECTORATE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 24.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman moved the Resolution regarding the House of Lords, and announced that a Bill would eventually be submitted, providing that, if a Bill were passed three times by the House of Commons, it should become law in spite of rejection by the House of Lords.

The Bill will also provide for private conferences of equal numbers of Members of the Lords and Commons, after each rejection, with a view to effecting a compromise.

LATER.

In his speech on the Resolution regarding the House of Lords, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman said it might be objected that an effete Government in the last years of an effete Parliament, out of touch with the country, might force rash and arbitrary legislation. The Government were of opinion that the simplest remedy for that was to shorten the duration of Parliaments.

The Prime Minister scathingly criticised the difference in the attitude of the House of Lords under a Liberal and Conservative regime and declared that Mr. Balfour left no doubt that the House of Lords was being utilized as an annexe of the Unionist party.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

The debate on Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's resolution was adjourned.

Mr. Balfour said the Government were determined to pick a quarrel with the House of Lords, with a view to reviving their waning popularity.

He predicted that an appeal to the country would be fatal to the Liberals.

Mr. Shackleton, a Labour Member, said the Government were far too generous. He challenged the right of the House of Lords to force the people to the point of revolution before they got their way.

THE SITUATION IN FRANCE.

M. Clemenceau's Proposals.

REJECTED BY THE WINE-GROWERS.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

The 17th Regiment at Beuziers has been entrained under a strong guard for another district.

M. Clemenceau replied to a deputation of Wine-growers that all the Municipalities must resume their functions before the release of the prisoners.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

Albert received ovations at Narbonne and at Argelliers where he communicated to the Winegrowers' Committee, the proposal of M. Clemenceau to liberate the prisoners, withdraw the troops and to help viticulture if the agitators would revert to legal methods.

The Committee, in view of the vagueness of the Premier's promises, decided to continue the agitation.

JAPANESE NAVAL VISIT TO GERMANY.

Welcome by the Kaiser.

NAVAL UNITY DESIRED.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

The Kaiser has arrived at Kiel, and paid a visit to the Japanese Cruisers *Tsukuba* and *Chitose*.

The Officers lunched on board the *Hohenzollern*.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

After the lunch on board the *Hohenzollern* the Kaiser presented Vice-Admiral Ijuin with an autographed photo, and decorated the officers.

Speaking in English, he said he appreciated the gracious thought of the Emperor of Japan in sending the squadron to Kiel. He hoped that the Japanese and German navies would always co-operate in the maintenance of the peace and order of the world.

TRANSVAAL FINANCE.

Absorbtion of the Loan.

PART ONLY REQUIRED.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith said: 'I understand that the Transvaal will only require £1,000,000 of the Guaranteed Loan during the next twelve months. This is the only demand the Government is likely to make on the Money Market for some time to come."

NEW CEYLON RAILWAYS.

Private Construction Vetoed.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

Mr. Winston Churchill, replying to Mr. Rees, said that it was not proposed to sanction the construction of the Ceylon Railways by private enterprise.

INTER-'VARSITY POLO.

Cambridge Wins Decisively.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

In the University Polo Match at Hurlingham Cambridge beat Oxford by nine to two.

THE Florio and Rubattino Company's s. s. *Capri* left Penang for Bombay on the 24th instant.

THE Florio and Rubattino Company's s. s. *Dea* Reidsino left Suez for Aden and Bombay on the 25th instant.

SHIPPING DISASTERS.

Only One Survivor.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 25.

The Liner "Santiago," has been lost off the Chilian Coast. The only survivor is an Officer. She carried one passenger and ninety in crew.

CRUISER WRECKED.

Lord Northcote and Party on Board.

NO LIVES LOST.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

The Cruiser "Pyramus" has struck on a reef 150 miles from Cooktown. Lord Northcote and party were aboard all were saved, but they passad a most anxious time.

FROM PEKING TO PARIS BY MOTOR.

Prince Borghese to the Fore.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

In the Motor Race from Peking to Paris, Prince Borghese arrived at Kiachkta first of the competitors on the evening of the 23rd instant.

THE TROUBLES IN PORTUGAL.

Republican Clubs Ordered to be Closed.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

The Portuguese Government has ordered the closing of Republican Clubs.

THE PORTE AND THE CUSTOMS.

Satisfactory Settlement.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

The difficulty with the Porte in connection with the inspection of customs operations has been settled. The increase in duties to eleven per cent. comes into force to-day.

THE BATTLE OF PLASSY.

Anniversary Celebrated.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

The anniversary of the Battle of Plassy was celebrated in all schools in Shropshire yesterday by a holiday, and lectures. Empire songs were sung.

LADY MINTO'S COMING ARRIVAL IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 25.

Her Excellency Lady Minto arrives in Bombay on the 19th proximo, by the Mail steamer and proceeds by mail train to Kalka whence her Excellency will drive to Simla by road, arriving on the evening of 21st July. Captain Jelf, 60th Rifles, A.-D.-C., is in attendance.

THE AMIR'S TOUR.

Visit to Herat.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 25.

His Highness the Amir left Kandahar on the 17th instant in accordance with his original programme for Farrh *en route* for Herat.

MURDER OF A POLICE INSPECTOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 25.

A Chittagong telegram, dated Monday, states:—Inspector Crabbe, Government Railway Police, has been murdered in a train between Chittagong and Sahatali stations. The deceased was proceeding, on information, to Chandpur in connection with the thefts from trains. Deceased was stabbed in the back and had several wounds on hands and other parts of the body. The circumstances point to a struggle having occurred between the murderer and Mr. Crabbe, whose despatch box was thrown from the carriage. Mr. Crabbe married in November last and the widow is soon to become a mother.

SONBURSA MURDER CASE.

Accused Committed to the Sessions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 25.

The Bhagalpur Deputy Magistrate has committed the accused in the Sonbursa murder case to the Sessions framing charges of murder and abetment of murder. The Sessions Judge has dismissed the appeal of Dwarka Prasad who was convicted for offering a bribe to some Collectorate Amlas, to be supplied with copies of the paper relating to the Sonbursa affair.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

Honour's List to be Published on Friday.

Friday, the 28th instant, being the day appointed for the celebration of the anniversary of the Birthday of His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor of India, the Troops in Garrison will parade at 8-30 a.m. (weather permitting) as follows:—Royal Garrison Artillery and 2nd Royal Scots, on the Colaba Parade Ground. 113th Infantry, on the General Parade Ground (Esplanade). 109th Infantry, at Santa Cruz. Dress—Review Order—(Summer Clothing)—Colours uncased.

A *feu-de-joie* will be fired, for which three rounds of blank ammunition per rifle will be issued.

A Royal Salute of 31 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery at 8-30 a.m.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 25.

The Birthday Honours' list will be issued here as usual for publication on the morning of the 28th instant.

THE PINDI SEDITION CASE.

Accused's Statement.

In the Commissioner's Court, Lahore, Mr. Boyd, Special Magistrate, continued the hearing of the case in which the Punjab Government are prosecuting Pindi Das, Editor of "India," Dinanath, Editor of the "Hindustan," both vernacular papers, and two others who have absconded since warrants were issued.

The article to which exception is taken is one contained in "India" of April 25th 1907.

On the assembling of the Court Pindi Das put in a statement as follows:—"I am the proprietor, publisher, printer and editor of "India" of Gujranwala, a weekly newspaper. The letter to the Native Forces of the British Government appeared in the issue of "India" of April 25th. I did not intend to seduce the British Forces at the time that I had the letter printed in my paper. I received this letter from America. I printed this letter because it was stated in it that the native soldiers get only Rs. 9 a month whereas the European soldiers get more than the former who have to work harder than the latter and the former could earn more by doing some other work. My meaning was that natives could earn more than the soldiers. My newspaper was printed at Gujranwala except in special cases. The issue of April 25th was printed at Gujranwalla. 3,000 copies were printed. All the copies were not printed at Gujranwala, part was printed at Lahore. But I do not know at which press. I did not know that there was unrest in the Punjab at the time that the letter was printed. The Press at which the title page is printed is responsible for all the writing of the paper. It was not necessary to give the name of the Press at Lahore where a portion of the issue of April 25th was printed, as it is not unusual.

The *Paisa Akhbar* is inimical to me. My paper has, in a period of only three years, obtained as wide a circulation as 11,000 copies whereas the circulation of the *Paisa Akhbar* is 6,000 or 7,000 copies. We have been writing against each other on this subject of the charges. The Magistrate then framed charges as follows:—

Pindi Das is charged with having published an article headed "To the Native Forces in British India, in his paper "India" at Gujranwala, of April 25th 1907, under Section 124 A, 131 and 135 I.P.C.

Pindi Das pleaded not guilty.

Dina Nath is charged with having abetted the publishing of the said articles, under secs. 1.4 A 131 and 135, I. P. C. Dina Nath also pleaded not guilty.

The following statement was then put in by Dina Nath:—

I am only the Editor of the *Hindustan*. I have no share in the *Hindustan* Press. I am proprietor of the "Akhbar Hindustan." The Hindustan Press is a steam press. I have nothing to do with the printing. I have no leisure from my own work as the editor. I am also the editor of a monthly journal "Himala" printed at the Hindustan steam Press. As far as I know, "India" was never printed at the "Hindustan" steam press. It is not true that I ever gave orders in connection with the printing at the "Hindustan" press. At the time of the search I was in my editorial office. I was there when I was arrested. The press was working then. I did not tell the Inspector Rahmat Ullah that I was the first man who came know of the prosecution of *India*. How could it to then be expected that we could leave any kind of proof here? I only said that I got the *C. and M. Gazette* from the station first of all and in it I read the news of Mr. Morley's speech saying that a newspaper was shortly to be prosecuted in connection with a letter printed in it. From this I thought that it was *India* of Gujranwala. I have got nothing to do with the printing."

LAHORE RIOTS CASE.

Four Accused Released on Bail.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 25.

Of the six persons accused in connection with riots in Lahore on April 16th, who were brought up before Mr. Boyd, Special Magistrate, and ordered to find bail in Rs. 1,000 with two sureties each, four have furnished the necessary security but two, viz. Ghasita Ram and Sowaram Singh, who remain in custody.

FRENCH ARMS ACT.

Restrictions in French India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 25.

A new Arms Act has been submitted by His Excellency the Governor of Pondicherry, the provisions of which will, of course, affect Chandernagore.

This Act lays down stringent regulations as to the sale and carrying of arms, which will only be allowed, on permission being definitely obtained from the authorities, to certain classes of the population.

Confiscation of arms and fine and imprisonment will follow any infraction of the regulations under the Act.

Among the weapons scheduled is "sword-stick."

COMILLA SHOOTING CASE.

All Accused Convicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 25.

Dacca, June 24.—Judgment was delivered this morning in the above case. All the accused were convicted. Nibaran, writer-constable, has been sentenced to death, and Dwarika, *Muktear*, and Mongal Singh to transportation for life.

SOUTHERN PUNJAB RAILWAY.

Dividend to be Declared.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 25.

It is considered probable by the Directors that an interim dividend of the Southern Punjab Railway Company, Limited, is to be declared in December next. It will be at the rate of not less than 6 per cent. per annum.

BRITISH AGENT AT KABUL.

Visit to Quetta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 25.

Fakir Sayed Iftikhar-ud-din, British Agent at Kabul, is due in Quetta this week and is expected to stay there till 15th July next, when he returns to Kabul probably *via* Kandahar where the Amir is at present halted over-hauling provincial affairs.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway, for the week ending 4th May, amounted to Rs. 22,173, being a increase on the corresponding week of last year, of Rs. 3,513. The total earnings from 1st January to 4th May were Rs. 4,55,522, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year, of Rs. 1,25,318.

ENTERIC IN THE INDIAN ARMY.

Recommendations of the Standing Committee.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 25.

A Standing Committee was appointed by the Government of India to advise on the measures for lessening Enteric Fever in India. The Committee held meetings at Simla in July, August and October, and it is understood that a number of recommendations have been made which have been engaging the attention of the authorities. The Committee attaches the greatest importance, as regards Enteric Fever in India, to methods of sewage removal and disposal. They consider a system of water-carriage and biological treatment—such as has been evolved after generations of study and trial in Western countries and accepted by all sanitarians—to be the ideal, and recommend its immediate introduction, on a limited scale, in cantonments.

It is worthy of note that water-carriage of sewage was recommended by the Royal Commission, appointed to enquire into the sanitary state of the Army in India, so long ago as 1894. The Committee, however, recognize that many cantonments must still wait a long time for this, and they, therefore, recommend certain modifications in the present system which can be introduced readily and at a small cost. It is understood that this will be introduced in a certain number of larger cantonments very shortly.

But important as this part of the subject is, full weight has been given to a number of other matters which are believed to contribute to the spread of the disease. Among these, methods of washing soldiers' clothes come under consideration. For, it is believed that both in actual washing and in *dhobies'* houses they may become infected. More organised supervision of sanitary details, in the lines of the British Troops, by means of a trained European staff, is recommended. Protection of water and food (including milk supplies) from possible contamination, not only in barracks, but in other places frequented by soldiers, such as Soldiers' Homes and Railway Stations, is to receive increased attention. Better means of disinfection are considered necessary, and the separation of possibly infected persons, both those newly arrived in a station and those who have been in contact with Enteric Fever cases, is to be rigidly enforced.

Anti-typhoid inoculation has been carried out vigorously during the past winter, and it is believed that men have readily availed themselves of it. But however well devised may be the measures and however much money may eventually be forthcoming to carry them out, it is on the efforts of the Officers, medical and others, who are in daily touch with the troops that the carrying out of details will mainly fall, and on them the measure of success attained will depend.

Returns for Enteric Fever amongst British Troops for the first five months of the current year are distinctly encouraging.

THE LATE MR. JUSTICE BLAIR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 25.

In the Allahabad High Court yesterday, Sir George Knox, Acting Chief Justice, with Justices Banerji, Aikman, Richards, Dillon and Griffin sat in the 1st Bench to express the regret of the Court at the death of the late Mr. Justice Blair.

A very large number of practising Barristers, Advocates and Vakils were present.

Sir George Knox, addressing Mr. Porter, Pundit Sunder Lal, Members of the Bar and Vakils of the Court, said that "since the Court had last risen the Mail had brought to them the sad tidings of the death of Mr. Justice Blair who very recently was a Judge of that Court. Mr. Justice Blair was well known to most, if not to all, of those who were there, and they all knew that in his capacity as Judge of that Court he had a very sound grasp of legal principles, and that he strictly adhered to them, refusing to be drawn away to the right or to the left.

"For people of this country he had the kindliest feelings. Though Judge, he never forgot that he was also a member of the legal profession and he always upheld the dignity and responsibility of the members of that profession. His hospitality knew no bounds of race or creed and anybody who entered his doors was made to feel that he was welcome and quite at his ease. Their loss was too great and too recent for him to speak of it in fitting terms."

Mr. W. K. Porter, Barrister-at-Law, as Senior Member of the Bar present, said that he was quite sure he was giving expression to the unanimous voice of the Bar when he said that they received with deep regret the news of the death of Mr. Justice Blair. The learned Chief Justice had left but little for him to say. Mr. Justice Blair's relations with the members of the Bar were very happy. Shortly before his retirement he had done them the honour to accept the position of President of the Bar Library and he was quite sure that no better choice could have been made.

On behalf of the Bar Mr. Porter begged to endorse every word that had fallen from the Chief Justice as regards Mr. Justice Blair's grasp of legal principles and his strict adherence to them. The members of the Bar always received at his hands the most unfailing courtesy in the exercise of their profession. On the Bench, Mr. Justice Blair never forgot that he was a member of the legal profession, and he always upheld the best traditions of that profession. Speaking for the members of the Bar Mr. Porter wished to associate himself with everything that the learned Chief Justice had said.

The Hon'ble Raj Pandit Sunder Lal, Bahadur, C. I. E., on behalf of the members of the Vakils' Association, expressed their deep and profound regret.

The Chief Justice then announced that the Court would be closed for the day as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

OCTROI IN KARACHI.

Concession to the Municipality to Continue.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JUNE 25.

In lieu of the terminal charges which were in force in Karachi, but the levy of which was objected to by the Government of India as being wrong in principle, a special concession was granted to the Karachi Municipality of retaining the drawback of 10 per cent. on all refunds of octroi payable in respect of goods exported from the city. The concession was originally granted for a period of five years which expires on the 7th proximo. The revenue realized from this source during the three years ending 1905-06, averaged Rs. 1,05,043 per annum.

As the Municipality is not in a position to forego this income and as the impost has in practice not proved objectionable or harmful to trade, the Government of India has, on the application of the Municipality, sanctioned the continuance of the drawback for a further period of five years.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. Co's. mail steamer *Oriental*, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday, brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Adamson, Mr T
Bradbury, Mr J
Hamilton, Mr J G
Harris, Mr H D
Menezes Mr F A
Pibblo, Mr H P and Mrs
Ratcliffe, Mr Jas.
Simpson, Dr F S
Walsh, Mr, Mrs and Miss
Watson, Mr H K A

FROM MARSEILLES.

Amuhu, Maj C
Ali, Mr S J
Bell, Mr J G H J
Clarke, Mr R G
Curgunen, Mr C
Crum, Maj F M
Chatterji, Mr J C and 2 children
Greenish, Mr W H
Goslin Maj F
Hurll, Mr P
Hardy Maj P H
Judd, Mr H B
Keene, Mr H G H
Mackie, Capt F P
Mitchell, Mr E A
Munro, Mr J H
Norther, Capt W
Rice, Mr H D
Raymond, Lt Col
Robinson, Mr R I
Robinson, Capt E
Robb, Miss
Whittle, Mr G

FROM BRINDISI.—Russell, Mr C

FROM PORT SAID.—Latiff, Mr A

HOME NOTES.

The Dublin International Exhibition.

RAIN, BOAT-RACES AND ROWS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DUBLIN, JUNE 7.

It is difficult to make head against British weather with anything like success. Here we are well through the first week in June and only too glad to wrap ourselves up in winter clothes—tarpaulin jackets would really be the correct thing—and unfurl umbrellas as best we can against wild rain. The sports of the nation have had to be faced by actors and spectators in the most rattling of downpours and the bitterest of winds. The Eights Week at Oxford was typical of all that is worst in an English Spring, as far as atmosphere went, though the face of nature, meadows and trees, and quads, the garden flowers and flowering shrubs looked as perfect as England can offer, and much is forgiven her for that exquisite presentation. Flannels and straw hats were donned as a compliment to the time of year, but the mackintosh was flung on as well; undergraduates' mothers, sisters and aunts did honour to the river festival by crowding the barges and filling all the punts and boats in their smartest and brightest toilettes, but the clouds gathered most days with dogged wickedness and then flung their contents over the whole show regardless of results. Nothing, fortunately, damps the ardour of Eights crews, and the smallest and most testy cox remains calmly self-possessed and assertive whatever wind blows or rain descends. Nor are the vociferous backers who crowd the towpath silenced. They continue to make all the inspiring noise they can as they run along the river-bank, cheering their respective boats and putting new life into the oarsmen for the final spurt, that without this eccentric encouragement, would seem beyond their utmost strength.

Wild shouts tore the air when Christ Church swung to the head of the river. The college men flung themselves from the bank into the water to show their joy at the triumph of their bumping boat. A swan chose the moment when it reached the finishing post to fly over the heads of the winners, an incident recalling the days when the authors of the classics found meaning in such events. The sequel might almost justify attention to auguries, for the Eights struggle closed leaving Christ Church still ahead. The last night of the week will long be remembered in Oxford. High spirits and young blood must out, and the customary bonfire in the Merton fields was not found to be an exhaustive celebration of the Christ Church boat returning to the head of the river after fifty-seven years of obscurity. The proximity of the unfinished wooden stage, from which all the world hopes to view the Oxford Pageant in a few weeks, proved too strong a temptation to the triumphant section of the undergraduates. They and the police had a glorious tussle over it—of this, no doubt, Reuter has wired you—the collegians wanting the timber to enlarge their beacon fires and the police defending the structure by every means in their power. The guardians of the peace proved themselves what school-boys describe as "real sportsmen," for they confined their intelligent efforts to preventing serious damage to the erection, and did not succeed in making any embarrassing arrests. Nothing more has been heard of the lively scrimmage since, and before many days the too easily exalted University spirits must have been duly depressed by the rain of which nearly an inch fell in twenty-five short minutes, flooding the Long Wall and many other parts of the hoary city, and this timely saturation of the grand stand may save it from a later fiery demonstration. The Oxford Pageant has not caught on locally as well as similar approaching celebrations in Bury St. Edmunds, Berkhampstead and Coventry. Perhaps Oxford prefers making real history, to a tame revival of old scenes of bygone glory.

Leaving Oxford in quest of more June-like weather and expecting to find it further west was a rash proceeding. But the International Exhibition, now open in Dublin, was sufficient excuse for any illogical action and the risking of many a cruel wetting. Still it took a hopeful Hibernian spirit to resist the depressing effect of a downpour day after day for ten long-drawn-out evenings and mornings, and it says much either for the merits of the Exhibition or the leisure of the Dublin people and her visitors that it fills well especially in the afternoons and evenings. The grounds are vast, well laid out, carefully gravelled and sanded. To get across them from pavilion to pavilion is a serious undertaking in rain that might be called tropical in its intensity if it were not so exceedingly chilly. Still the effort is well rewarded. From Canada to Japan, each country exhibiting has done its work thoroughly. These international shows recur so frequently in recent years, that exhibitors must be in a state of normal preparation, and consider them as inevitable events in their national or trading programme, just moving on their pavilions or the contents from country to country wherever Expositions are held. Practice has made perfect in many cases and has helped to develop new effects, while in others the stereotyped system is followed of just displaying goods in an orderly fashion.

Canada has a most interesting show, setting out her products with picturesque results, nor does she forget to give the credit of turning her Dominion to account with startling rapidity to the men whose very names have come to suggest enterprise and enlightened progress. Their portraits hang on the walls and their good deeds are printed in large gold lettering that those who run may read. The walls are, moreover, covered with photographs and pictures, coloured and other, illustrating the scenery and achievements of which Canada is justly proud. These are punctuated by glorious mounted heads of her splendid indigenous wild animals. The ores, stone, marble, timbers, rough and polished, fruits, corn, dairy produce, machinery and manufactures of the Dominion, rivalling the best of the older countries of the world and on a far vaster scale, are set forth in admirable order. An interesting room is that devoted to hand-woven and worked hangings. Cloths, "slumber rugs," baskets, head-work, leather moccasins and many other things, made by the North American Indians and by the Canadian half-breeds. This section is the result of efforts to preserve the indigenous arts of these simple people. The soft colours and quaint patterns of the woven cloths are charming and clear'y indicate the origin of the worker, whether emigrant French or Indian. I should think these exhibits will have much vogue when well known and will introduce a new and welcome note into our home decorations. Canada lays much stress on her limitless wheat-fields, rubbing in the fact that even they cover only seven per cent. of her available fertile land. All the pictures are framed with rich wheat-ears and every section has a background of real grasses and corn stalks, the effect being singularly picturesque and rustic. The butter enclosure is quite marvellous: a flourishing Marechal Niel rose clambers up the side pillars and across the front, flowering freely, canary birds nestle in its thorny branches, or are flying forth from it, the ground within is strewn with yellow gravel, on which cocks and hens disport themselves, a mother hen broods over her chicks, their yellow downy heads peeping from under her wings, yellow kine stand knee-deep in water—really ice—and in the well managed perspective yellow wheat-fields spread away. All this is butter—pure and undefiled, fresh and tempting. The enclosure is kept cool and immovable by a refrigerator outside worked by a cunningly placed dynamo. In divisions at either side, butter in a less poetic and more marketable form is stored and heaped up. One end of the great pavilion is devoted to a life-size illustration of Canada in her unregenerate jungle days, and as she gradually developed under the plough of the new-comers. In the foreground are admirable stuffed specimens of every species of wild animal that specially belongs to the country. Lest all these tempting displays should act too strongly on the visitors, framed warnings in gold letters are placed at each side of the entrance, declaring that though all is absolutely true that is advanced in the pavilion, Canada does not wish to encourage rash emigration.

Ireland naturally covers much ground in the Exhibition. I cannot see much sign of the boycott that was so freely spoken of before the opening. There may be manufacturers who have kept aloof, but the exhibits actually on view are both excellent and numerous and prove that a revival of home industries is in full swing. Lace of every kind—point, Limerick, crochet, Carrickmacross, Youghal point, and combinations of these are most exquisitely beautiful and in surprising quantity, embroideries, that might have been done by fairies, are in profusion. Carpets from Donegal looms of the most delicate shadings and artistic designs, silver work, too beautiful for anything, old and quite priceless, has been lent in generous numbers by private individuals, Achill Island supplies amethyst spar. There are golden collars of old-time Irish Chieftains, and all kinds of ancient harps from Tara's Halls or elsewhere, stone chairs, whereon kings sat in what were almost pre-historic, and must certainly have been very uncomfortable days. Antique furniture, rooted out from fine old houses, is shown by one enterprising firm, and Coventry invention is hard at work weaving silk pictures, post-card size of the Exhibition, and of every remarkable Irish or any other view. There are the usual trade exhibits and machinery performing mechanical miracles, but these are in the common every-day programme of the modern Exhibition. The Japanese artist, patient and refined, site, in English solid clothing, painting with delicate and rapid touches bird and tree, lake and mountain on post-cards for sale. The Bohemian—Karlsbad—glass merchant drives a roaring trade in novelties of every value, bowl and vase, some very precious and others, almost as pretty, but of no value at all. The Italian sculpture finds a ready sale and deservedly so, for more beautiful figures it would be difficult to find. Sir Thomas Lipton has his Ceylon tea-house, served by Singhalese, who sing his praises with Oriental fervour and distribute his tea—in cups gratis from five o'clock to seven—to all and sundry. The Japanese have furnished their stalls well, from the smallest and greenest and most dainty of dwarf trees to the finest embroidered hangings. China has not condescended to join yet in these international shows, and there is nothing from them, nor is Russia represented, though H. I. M. the Czar lent a very beautiful and characteristic picture to the well-furnished "Fine Arts" Gallery.

The French section was declared open a week ago, but it is not visitable yet, for the exhibits are still in their cases and a fortnight must elapse before they are on view. The water chute is provided with plenty of the necessary element by two American water-hoisters. There is no fear of any shortness either. Irish skies will see to that. The planting of the grounds is remarkably well done, and the "soft" weather has brought on shrubs and flowers with lightning speed. The admirably organised Dublin Electric Tram service brings visitors from every direction to the various entrances without confusion, either arriving or departing. Excellent bands play in different Concert Halls, giving the music-loving Dublin people well-selected programmes from mid-day to closing time. A Blue Viennese band was on duty for the first weeks and drew enormously, but had to return home, giving Dover three performances on the way. It is altogether a great year for Ireland, what with Orby winning the Derby for Mr. Richard Croker, Mr. Birrell's Home Rule Bill being rejected, Sir Neville Lyttleton coming over to take the Command in Dublin, and the holding of the International Exhibition there.

DEATH OF CHANDMALJI KOTAHWALLA.

Millionaire Banker of Rutlam.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RUTLAM, JUNE 24.

It is with deep regret that I have to record the death of Seth Chandmalji Bafna Kotahwalla, of Rutlam, a well-known millionaire, which took place on the 21st instant. He was born at Rutlam in October, 1864, and was descended from a leading Oswal family of the Jain community of Jesulmer, from where his ancestors migrated to Kotah and are hence now known as the Kotahwallas of Rutlam.

Different members of the family established themselves at Kotah, Rutlam, Udaipur, Indore, and Jhalrapatan, who have always been loyal to the British Government, and high Political Officers have acknowledged their service.

The deceased was Government Treasurer of the Malwa Political Agency and the Agar Central India Horse, and was the sole proprietor of the firm of Seth Magmramji Vabhootsinghji, of Rutlam, which has branches at Calcutta, Bombay, and other places. A number of Jain temples have been built by this family and Seth Deepchandji, the father of the deceased, received a *khillat* from the British Government for the construction, at his own expense, of the Sagode Bridge, near Rutlam, in 1894. A donation was given by him in aid of the erection of an Operating Room in the Residency Charitable Hospital at Indore, in memory of his late father; and he has also contributed liberally towards the purchase of apparatus for the Residency School at Indore and the Eye Hospital and Tank at Agar, besides devoting a quarter of a lakh of rupees to the relief of the starving people during the Famines of 1897 and 1900. He also gave subscriptions towards the All-India Memorial to the late Queen-Empress.

The deceased holds a *jajir* from the Tonk Darbar for meritorious services, and was granted by Their Highnesses the present Maharao of Kotah and the present Mahirawal of Jesulmer the high privilege of wearing gold anklets during his life-time.

He had the honour of receiving Their Highnesses the Maharajas of Rewah, Jesulmer, Rutlam, and Sailana, and the Nawabs of Tonk and Jaora.

In 1903, a Certificate was presented to the late Seth by the Viceroy in recognition of services rendered by him in the great Famine of 1900. He had also an invitation to be present at the Delhi Coronation Durbar and received a silver Coronation Durbar Medal at the hands of Major Manners Smith.

The deceased and his family have been Bankers for over seventy-five years, and the late Seth was educated in English at the Rutlam Central College. His long familiarity with the European community and the good-will and loyalty of the Seth and his family to the British Raj, endeared him to all, both Europeans and Natives, and his untimely death has cast a gloom over all Rutlam.

Telegrams and letters of condolence with the family of the deceased have been received from all quarters.

The deceased has directed in his Will that his nephew, Kunwar Kesrisingh, should succeed him, and that a sum of Rs. 50,000 be devoted to charity and religious ceremonies.

TERRIFIC STORM IN CALCUTTA.

Roofs and Trees Blown Over.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 25.

A regular cyclone in has being blowing Calcutta since last night, the result of which is apparent this morning. The Curzon Garden, which had been got up so prettily and is situate in the vicinity of Government House, has been completely knocked out of shape. The *Maidan* is a mass of fallen trees; while the Tramway service has completely stopped and not a *gari* can be had.

In fact, the storm is growing in violence and it is unsafe to get out. Corrugated roofings have suffered badly everywhere. This morning, over half-a-dozen sheets of Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw's corrugated roof fell into the premises of the *Statesman* office, which is next door, and nearly killed the *durwan*.

As I write, 6-40 a.m., a the Moulvie at the Dharamsala Mosque is going to call the faithful to pray to Allah to avert the storm.

I have not yet heard of the wholesale collapse of any *pucca* buildings, but in Bentinck Street a portion of the Cosmopolitan Hotel has come down and completely blocked the carriage entrance to the establishment.

A body of over a thousand workmen of the Port Commissioners, who get away by early morning tram-cars, having waited for cars and seeing none, returned to their homes.

LATER.

Since sending you this morning's wire I have made a tour of the European part of the city, including the river. Fifteen or twenty cargo boats are known to have gone down and it is possible there have been many more similar occurrences of which it is so difficult to obtain information on the river. But the result of the havoc caused by the storm may be gauged from the fact that telephonic communications have been completely interrupted.

The storm is now showing signs of decreasing, and you can imagine the relief of the residents. It is impossible to exaggerate the feeling of insecurity which prevailed all through yesterday and especially last night.

The Storm has ended and the sun is visible for the first time in 48 hours, at 3 p.m. to-day the Steam Pilot vessel "Fraser" resumed her position at the Sandheads to-day after being driven southwards by the storm, and notified her return by a wireless message.

THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Improvement Trust Bill.

NEW PROPOSALS.

At the meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council held at Poona on Monday, the adjourned debate on the first reading of the Bill to amend the City of Bombay Improvement Act was resumed.

The Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, in continuing the debate, said:

Your Excellency.—I do not propose to offer any lengthy observations on this Bill as this is only its first reading and there would be ample opportunity on the second reading to go into matters of detail. But I feel proud to offer a few remarks at the broad aspects of the Bill, which I venture to think I should place before the Council on this occasion. The Bill attempts as stated in the Objects and Reasons, to embody additions to and modifications of the Act shown to be necessary by eight years' experience of the present Act. But I venture to say that it pays little or no heed to what the public and the Corporation have from time to time submitted as the directions in which experience demands that the Act requires amendment. The Bill appears in fact to have been drafted mainly in conformity with the proposals made by the Board of Trustees in that behalf. Now their proposals have all throughout (with one single exception, viz, that regarding section 73) been treated by the Trust as confidential and have been withheld both from the Corporation and the public by omitting them from excerpts they supply of their proceedings. Their proposals have consequently escaped public examination and criticism and Government have lost the great advantage of dealing with those proposals in the light of such criticism. It is not, therefore, surprising that a bill drafted under such conditions is not as far reaching as experience would warrant, and I will personally illustrate my complaint. But it will be said that there is no meaning in complaining, for the public and the Corporation have had after the publication of the Bill, and will further get ample opportunity to submit their opinions and criticism on the Bill. But the disadvantage of the position is obvious. When once certain proposals get crystallised in the form of a Bill and which before its introduction has, according to the standing order, been submitted to and received sanction of the Government of India and sometimes the Secretary of State, it is very difficult indeed to get them modified. We are not unfamiliar in this Council with instances in which although Government have been convinced of the justice of proposed amendments to Bills they have felt constrained to refuse or accept them because of the difficulty that the Government of India having sanctioned the introduction of the Bill in its original form it would not do to radically alter the same. On the contrary if Government had been placed in a position to have before them the criticism of the public on a proposed measure, it might be that the Bill which would have been introduced would have been of a considerably modified character.

I would now illustrate my complaint that the Bill does not embody very important amendments which experience demands. Take for instance the question of the constitution of the Board. It consists of 14 members, of whom 3 are ex-officio members, viz, the Collector, the Municipal Commissioner and the General Commanding the Bombay District, the chairman is an officer of Government, there are other three members nominated by Government the Chamber of Commerce and the Millowners' Association and the Post Trust return a member each (the Port Trust Member has throughout been a Government officer) and the Corporation are allowed to elect only 4 members. Now at the time the Act was passed it was contemplated that Government was to be the largest contributor to the capital of the Trust, and it was such that they claimed and obtained the largest representation on the Board. Now it is admitted that the contribution of Government has, in fact, turned out to be very much less than was originally assumed and I submit under the circumstances that the amendment bill should so alter the constitution of the Board as to secure more popular representation and give a greater control to the City, who has in fact turned out to be by far the largest contributor to the resources of the Trust. On the same ground I venture to think that the Bill ought to deal with Section 79 in the matter of division of profits between the Government and the Corporation. The present provision was based on the aforesaid assumption of Government being the largest contributor. Now that that assumption is found to be mistaken there ought to be a more equitable distribution of the profits. In this connection it must be remembered that Government property which was lying idle in their hands has now been developed at the cost of the city and will ultimately return to Government with its value enormously increased, and it is only fair that the profits should almost wholly go to the City. While the Bill ignores this question it proposes to alter Section 73 so as to turn the maximum amount payable by the Corporation into a fixed liability. The Objects and Reasons say that the intention when the Act was passed, was that the Corporation should pay a fixed sum equivalent to 2 per cent. of the rateable value of buildings and lands in the City. I have read the debate on that occasion and I have come across no such intention. And indeed if that was the intention it is difficult to see why the law officer of Government would have failed to use the simple phraseology necessary to give effect to such intention. It is said that a state of financial uncertainty is created by the present provision which may be a cause of considerable embarassment. Now experience has not revealed any such dire results. The Corporation have paid whatever the Board required within the 2 per cent. On the contrary, if the Section had been what it is now proposed to alter it to, it would have been most unfortunate for the Trust in that event would have received for the past several years from the Corporation about 2 lakhs every year more than their requirements demanded, and which would have lain idle with them while the Municipal Finances would have been unnecessarily disturbed. Moreover, it is forgotten that the 2 per cent. maximum was fixed on the calculation that the rateable value of the property in this City would give about Rs. 234,000 for one per cent. The rateable value of property in the City has since been considerably revised and one per cent. would, it is calculated, now bring roughly Rs. 355,000. If any change is therefore to be made the maximum of 2 per cent. should now be

management of the Trust than it now has. I therefore submit that there must be some alteration in the constitution of the Trust.

HON. MR. V. D. THACKERSY.

HOUSING THE POOR.

Your Excellency,—Of all the Amendments proposed in this Amending Bill, I regard the Clauses relating to the "Poorer Classes Accommodation Scheme" as being the most important, because I am convinced that, on the successful achievement of the object which these Clauses are intended to promote depend the solution of the serious problem of overcrowding of the sanitary improvement of the City, and, I may say, to a large extent the success of the Improvement Trust itself. Before I proceed to examine the Clauses of the Bill, I gladly recognise at the outset that the Government of Bombay and the Improvement Trust are equally anxious to help forward any practical scheme of providing sanitary accommodation for the poorer classes. How far these Clauses are calculated to promote the object they have in view I will now, with your Excellency's permission, proceed to examine.

I suggested in a speech made in this Council four years ago that the Improvement Trust might call to its aid in providing suitable accommodation for the poorer classes, private building enterprise by making loans on favourable terms for the purpose. The scheme contemplated by the Amending Bill, however, concerns only employers of labour. Section 32-A expressly lays down that the Board may enable any person to provide dwellings "for the whole or any part of the poorer classes employed" in the course of the business or in the discharge of the duties of such persons. I would merely point out here that this restriction would exclude from the advantages of these Clauses, Societies which may be formed for the express purpose of providing cheap sanitary accommodation for the poorer classes, and I do not think it will be inconsistent with the intentions of Government to extend the scope of these Clauses so as to include such bodies. The scheme of the Bill is more suited for such bodies than for large employers of labour for whom it is intended. Any scheme which would enlist the co-operation of employers of labour on a large scale in this city will, of course, greatly facilitate the provision of sanitary accommodation for the labourers, because, if all the large employers of labour undertake to provide sanitary accommodation for their hands, the difficulties of the problem of overcrowding in this city will be materially reduced; such provision will require only the co-operation and consent of not more than fifty or sixty controlling Agencies, and the loans advanced by the Trust will be advanced to legally constituted bodies of whose solvency and operations the most conclusive data can be obtained. At the same time, however, it should be borne in mind that such agencies are actuated by other motives than the expectation of making a pecuniary profit from these buildings, and that, therefore, such terms ought to be offered which are likely to be most attractive to them. It should not be forgotten that by their co-operation accommodation for over a lakh and fifty thousand persons can be provided, and the problem of overcrowding would be practically solved.

Now as regards the Clauses in the Bill, the first point that calls for remark is the rate of interest which is put down at not less than 5 per cent. per annum. In the face of the very definite object for which loans are to be given and the stringent safeguards prescribed for the loan, it is difficult to understand why the Improvement Trust which borrows at 4 per cent. should expect to make a profit of not less than 1 per cent. on these transactions. These loans are intended to encourage the speedy erection of sanitary quarters for the poorer classes, the urgency of which has been enhanced by the operations of the Trust, and without which we cannot look forward to a realisation of the purposes for which the Trust has been established within a reasonable period of time. I may remind Government that the Factory Committee have urged in its Report recently published that there should be as little delay as possible in giving effect to the proposals in contemplation for improving the homes and home surroundings of Mill hands. Since the question was first mooted, the difficulties of the problem have been increased. The rapid and extraordinary rise in the value of land and of building materials and labour, the stricter requirements of the Municipality and the legislative limit set to the height of storied buildings, have all served to enhance the cost of building operations in the city. The high rate of interest, especially at such time, means a proportionately smaller degree of encouragement and more delay in providing sanitary accommodation for the poor. I therefore think that the loan may well be made at the same rate of interest at which the Trust borrows with a small addition for the cost of management, etc.

As regards large employers of labour, as I have already pointed out, the scheme should be made far more attractive, if it is at all to gain their support. Correspondence had already taken place between the Trust and the Mill-owners' Association in 1903, in the course of which the outlines of a scheme were formulated and accepted by the Association and by the Trust. The suggestions which I make for such a scheme is in all essential particulars similar to the one agreed upon between the Association and the Trust. Instead of giving loans and taking mortgages the Trust may build Chawls on getting a lease from the employers of labour, on a rental basis that would provide 4 per cent. interest together with reasonable cost of repairs, with a proviso that they should not charge rent at a higher rate than what they pay to the Trust. The employer takes the responsibility of collecting the house rent from the owner and also takes the risk of vacancies. In addition to these charges the Trust should recover 2 per cent. per annum by way of Sinking Fund, so that within 28 years the whole of the capital may be repaid. At the end of that period or earlier, if the lessee pays the balance of the loan, the Chawls will be handed over to him. In this way a large number of Chawls are likely to be taken up and thus sanitary accommodation for the poorer classes will be made without loss to the Tax-payer. It may be argued that in case the Company is unable to carry out the terms of the lease the Trust may have Chawls lying on its hands without full return. Against that it must be borne in mind that though in the early stages the resources of the Company may have to be considered, as the years pass on the Trust will have a sufficient accumulation of Sinking Fund as a guarantee for the due fulfilment of the contract and the property will also remain in their name.

It may be argued that there is no reason why the employers of labour should profit by the use of public money. Against this objection, however, the experience of the Trust is conclusive. The Trust after a great many experiments has not been able to show more than 2½ per cent. return on the outlay. And, moreover, according to my proposal the mill-owners cannot make a profit out of it as they are precluded from charging a higher rate of rent than what they pay to the Trust. Under the circumstances is it profitable to the Trust and the public Exchequer to go on raising loans at 4 per cent. and investing in a concern bringing between 2½ per cent, to 3 per cent. thus leaving a burden of 1½ per cent. on the tax-payer or taking the cost of each room including land at Rs. 60, Rs. 9 a year for each room that the Trust erects for the accommodation of the poorer classes? Or is it more to the interest of the tax-payer to give leases as suggested above without any loss making it possible to provide accommodation for the poorer classes on a large scale? There can be no two opinions on this point, and I hope this proposal will be favourably considered in the Select Committee. Looking only to financial consideration even this proposal will not be attractive to employers of labour but other considerations such as that of keeping their hands, near their premises and in sanitary houses will be a certain inducement to them to bear the loss entailed by the accommodation for their work people. If Government will meet them half-way mill-owners and other large employers of labour will spare no pains to have this pressing problem of overcrowding carried to a happy issue.

THE HON. MR RAHIMTOOLA.

CORPORATION'S ATTITUDE.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola dealt with Clauses 24 and 48 of the Bill. The former provided that land vested in the Corporation and required for any of the schemes of the Trust might be vested in the Board free of cost; while the latter required all moneys at the credit of the Board to be deposited in the Bank of Bombay. With regard to the first point, the view taken by the Corporation and accepted by the Trust, was that only vacant land required for a street should be vested in the Trust free of cost on the understanding that the street would be made by the Trust and handed over to the Corporation. He thought [illegible] was now desired under some misapprehension and should be amended. As to Clause 48, Mr. Ibrahim maintained that the Board should be given a free hand in the choice of the Bank. It appeared to him that as the Corporation was the principal contributor to the finances of the Trust, the best course would be to restrict the Trust to deposit its moneys in those banks only which the Corporation might fix every year. Proceeding, Mr. Ibrahim said: Your Excellency will permit me to say a few words with regard to the criticism that has been addressed to this Council. The Hon. Mr. Setalvad and the Hon. Mr. Parekh, both dwelt upon practically the same points. They have urged that these amendments were considered in confidence by the Government and the Trust, and that the Corporation had not had an opportunity of discussing and criticising the measure. Anticipating a retort that the Bill was before the public for six months, the Hon. Mr. Setalvad safeguarded himself by saying that this opportunity was given to the public after the proposals had been crystallised in the form of a Bill. That is quite so, and he says further that once the Government formulates a Bill, it is difficult to move them to make any alterations in its provisions. Now it was perfectly well known that the Improvement Trust had considered the amendments to the Act in detail. Your Excellency will observe that there is not a single amendment which has been asked for by the Improvement Trust which is not a matter of detail and which is not for the better administration of work. The Corporation appointed a Committee as early as 1903 for the purpose of suggesting various alterations and amendments in the Improvement Trust Act, and for one reason or other these alterations have not yet been submitted. This Bill has also been before the public for the last six months, and so far as we know in this Council no proposals have been submitted. As to the Hon. Mr. Setalvad's argument that as the proposals had been crystallised in the form of a Bill there is no chance of an alteration being made in it, I beg to invite Your Excellency's attention to what happened at the last meeting of the Legislative Council, when we considered the Bombay Tramways Act. Practically the same procedure was then adopted, and yet, as the Hon. Mr. Setalvad knows, many alterations were made in its provisions when the Bill came before the Council. As a matter of fact, in regard to the Municipal Act, in regard to the Tramways Act and in regard to every other Act in which the Government say they do not wish to commit themselves to any particular line of action, no difficulty is experienced in getting suitable amendments accepted.

GOVERNMENT'S FINANCIAL LIABILITY.

Another point which the Hon. Mr. Setalvad raised was in regard to Section 72. It appears to me that the time has come when the whole financial position of the Improvement Trust should be carefully considered. We know that at the time when the Improvement Trust Bill was introduced in the Legislative Council, the financial provisions embodied in it were passed on certain financial calculations that were prepared by the Government, and the liability was distributed between the Government and the Corporation on certain lines. We also know by experience which we have gained during the last eight or nine years that these calculations have not proved correct. At the present moment, what had been previously anticipated as a huge deficit has turned into a large surplus. It is not my intention to go into the details which led to this result. But the fact remains that financial conclusions on which the provisions of the Act were based have not proved to be correct. The present position is this. We have carried out one or two schemes to completion; a few schemes are in course of execution, and scheme No. 2 is very near completion. The Hon. Mr. Dunn has very ably prepared a memorandum indicating the future operations of the Improvement Trust, and that matter it at present under the consideration of the Trust. All these schemes have been estimated for and we have received a representation from the Municipal Commissioner recommending more than a dozen important schemes. To my mind the best course would be to allow the present Bill, which deals with details, to be carried. But I appeal to my honourable friend, Sir Steyning Edgerley, to consider these schemes in detail with a view to see how many of them the Government are prepared to sanction. Once they have decided what schemes they propose to sanction, they should be placed before the Corporation for the expression of their views, and a Joint Committee representing the Government, the Improvement Trust and the Corporation should be appointed to discuss those schemes and to consider in what order they should be taken up and carried out, the time in which they should be carried out, and the financial liability involved in doing so. The question of the relative burden to be imposed upon the rate-payers and the tax-payers should also be entrusted to that Committee. I have always held, both in the Corporation and the Improvement Trust, that the Government contribution is totally inadequate and is not what the city has a right to expect. It is also true that the Government did nothing to give a substantial portion of the total outlay required. The position when the Act was passed was different. At that time the Government thought they were really giving a large sum of money. But that is not actually the case. We are now in a better position to estimate what is required in the future, and we should put the finances of the Trust on such a basis as to remove the slightest cause of friction between the Corporation and the Trust; and that could be well done by a representative Committee such as I have advocated.

As to the remarks that have fallen from the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas, I may inform him that the obligation imposed upon the Improvement Trust, with regard to the provision of house accommodation, is restricted to those displaced by the operations of the Trust. No public body, however well provided with funds, can cope with the huge problem of providing accommodation for the poorer classes of Bombay. I have no doubt that the Government and the public bodies in the city would heartily welcome any efforts that the Mill-owners' Association or, rather, individual mill-owners will sincerely make to solve the problem. I hope the point he has raised will be dealt with in detail. The Hon. Mr. Vithaldas' estimate of the loss of 1½ per cent. is however not correct. The Native chawls are estimated to give a return of 3½ per cent., and this is a low return in consequence of two things which will not operate in the case of mill-owners or large employers of laoour. One of these two factors is the high value which the Trust will get for the land with buildings upon it; and the other is that in the maintenance of the chawls the Trust spends about 40 per cent. from the rents. Now, it is a well-known fact that private individuals will hardly spend; and their outgoings would hardly amount to 25 or 30 per cent.

With these observations I will support the first reading of the Bill.

The Hon'ble Sir P. M. Mehta remarked that he had only two observations to make, and the first was in the nature of an enquiry. He should like to remind Sir Steyning Edgerley that a representation had been addressed to Government concerning a Government contribution towards the resources of the Improvement Trust. This happened a year ago, and the future action of a great many people depended upon the answer by Government to that representation. No answer had yet been received, and it seemed to him they would be considerably hampered unless they knew what the Government proposed to say in regard to that application. He should like to know when they might expect a reply. He should also like to say one word in order to correct a misrepresentation which had very largely prevailed in regard to those people who had criticised the operations of the Board. He wanted to point out that it was not fair to say that those who had criticised the operations of the Board had alleged that those operations had resulted in entire failure. It would be futile to say such a thing when they saw what was going on in the City. In the representation sent to Government the Corporation asked for a general amendment of the Act. The City of Bombay was so situated that if they pulled down any portion of the native town it must inevitably be an improvement, but it was alleged that the Board undertook their schemes in a hasty and ill-considered manner. Sir P. M. Mehta then quoted from a letter written by Mr. Harvey, dated Aug. 27, 1906, in which the writer said: "I think there is hardly a member of the Board who does not agree with me in the statement that the commencement made was somewhat precipitate. The programme of works to be undertaken at once comprise street schemes and an improvement scheme." He (Sir P. M. Mehta) thought this precipitancy was responsible for any blunders that may have been committed in the past. He admitted that the Improvement Trust had always done its best and now under the able chairmanship of Mr. Dunn the Board was endeavouring to remedy those early blunders. No one wished to mention these blunders for purposes of condemnation, but they could draw lessons from what had taken place in the past and endeavour in the future to avoid similar errors.

THE HON'BLE MR. DUNN.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dunn said he did not wish to detain the Council very long, but there were one or two remarks which had fallen from Sir P. M. Mehta and Mr. Setalvad about which he would say a word or two. He would mention the letter from Mr. Harvey. He did not find in that letter any mention of the word "blunder." Mr. Harvey merely said that the commencement was somewhat precipitate. The proof of the pudding was in the eating, and he would ask whether it was the opinion of the public now that the Trust committed a blunder in clearing and improving the First Nagpada, whether Princes Street was a blunder; whether the Colaba Reclamation was a blunder; and whether there appeared to be any likelihood of a blunder in regard to Scheme No. 3. Then again Mr. Harvey's letter was written in 1906 and not in 1906 as alleged by Sir P. M. Mehta. This error on the part of Sir P. M. Mehta was a very unfortunate error, in as much as Mr. Harvey could not have judged the success of these schemes in 1903 as he could in 1906. What Mr. Harvey questioned was whether it was not of greater urgency to treat insanitary areas from which disease radiated than to construct new streets through the City. The Trust considered their position very carefully and thought they were in a position to undertake a few small improvement schemes. Estimates were prepared which amounted to upwards of six crores of rupees. The net cost of all these schemes amounted to 345 lakhs, a sum requiring an annual amount of upwards of 16 1/2 lakhs to pay interest and sinking fund charges. He mentioned this, in view of the remark made by the Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad that rather than increase the Municipal contribution or continue it at 2 per cent. it ought to be reduced. When compared with the 16 1/2 lakhs required on these schemes alone he might mention that the full 2 per cent. would only give them on the present rateable value of the city six and a quarter lakhs. He gave these figures to show the impossibility of contemplating for a moment any reduction in the present 2 per cent. The indication indeed pointed in the opposite direction. There was one other point. The Hon'ble Mr. Rahimtoolla, in talking of the financial position of the Trust, mentioned that instead of the contemplated deficit with which they approached the tenth year of their existence they had in fact a large surplus. This was due to the fact that in the original estimates of the Trust they never anticipated the enormous amount they would receive from the receipts on acquired property, or from the utilisation of their available cash balance. There was also evidence that the 2 per cent. was not likely to be an excessive figure.

SIR STEYNING EDGERLEY.

The Hon'ble Sir Steyning Edgerley said he was not going to enter into a detailed discussion of the various suggestions which had been made about the Bill that day. They would have an opportunity of discussing everything in Select Committee and the members of the Select Committee would have every facility afforded them of discussing it. He proposed to review briefly the main features of the history and policy of the Act of 1898 in order that the Select Committee might know what he considered to be the starting point from which they began, but where they would end was in the lap of the gods. He did not want to forestall the deliberations of the Select Committee, but wished to bring out what was done in 1898 because that was where they must make a start. The object and reasons of the present Bill stated that it was an amending Bill, which was intended to remove inconveniences and difficulties which had been found during the experience of the last 9 years and to render the working of the Trust more efficient in the future. It was, therefore, not a Bill intended to make radical alterations either in the constitution or in the working of the Trust, and he did not think that could be expected unless a very strong case could be shewn in the course of the Select Committee's discussion. He regarded these amendments as going to the root of the Bill rather than as amending the Bill, and he considered that the work the Trust was beginning to show was of itself almost a sufficient answer to those critics. In company with Sir Walter Hughes he had lately seen a good deal of the working of the Improvement Trust and Port Trust and he was greatly impressed by the sense of vigorous growth which he saw all over the City. He felt a certain feeling of gratitude to the two Trusts through whose labours such beneficial changes were being wrought in Bombay, and he also felt rather glad that his lot had been cast in their beautiful Bombay rather than on what a great many people called "The City of Palaces." That being his feeling they would say he would require a lot of convincing if they were going to entirely alter the conditions under which the Trust had hitherto worked. He made those remarks with reference to the Hon'ble Mr. Dixit's and Mr. Parekh's amendments. When the scheme was first started it was recognised by Government and the people who supported it that the duties, which the Trust would have to perform, were such as might be felt by the Corporation to be an infringement of the latter's powers and responsibilities and the great point of discussion was, Should the agency for the new scheme be the Corporation and a Sub-Committee of the Corporation or should it be a separate Trust? The Hon'ble Mr. Khare, for instance, thought that the work should be entrusted to the Corporation. The Corporation however, by a large majority accepted the principle of a separate Trust, and agreed that certain rules and obligations and property of the Corporation should be handed over to this Trust for administration. That was a very important point in the history of the Trust, and ought never to be forgotten. The Corporation, as he understood, did not come to that decision, under the idea they were concerned with the working of the Trust. They came to that conclusion because they recognised that legislation was necessary to give an instrument to call into existence wider statutory powers for the acquisition of land and dealing with property. The Trust had a greater continuity of existence than could be found in the Corporation with the system of triennial elections. The duties of the Trust were fully recognised and their liability was thrown on to the Corporation. The Trust's guarantee in case of default was the Municipal guarantee, and that principle was fully recognised before the Act became Law. He was in complete sympathy with the remarks made by the Hon'ble Sir P. M. Mehta both at the first and second reading of the Bill, on which he said that the Trust was not in any way a separate body but was much more analogous to the Joint Schools Committee. It was quite true that the Improvement Trust had been constituted by legislation, had been given wide statutory powers and that the model of it was the Port Trust of Bombay. But that did not affect the principle that the duties to be performed were Municipal duties, and that the liabilities were Municipal liabilities, and that the Trust was created with the full and free consent of the Corporation of the day. They might ask how it was that the Trust was sometimes called a department of Government. The reason was this: the Government of that day had to deal with the Government of India and the Secretary of State, and it was made abundantly clear on the records that the Government of India would never have entrusted either the wide borrowing powers on the wide statutory powers of interference with private property except under the very strictest Government control. They would never have had the Trust at all without Government control and without the Trust they would never have had the benefits to the city which they were now beginning to see. They had also heard that Government had not dealt with sufficient generosity with the Trust. As a matter of fact the liability was a Municipal liability. The main thing as regarded a Trust of that sort was that it should be able to work with the fullest possible freedom. If it should ever come about that it was hampered by financial considerations from being fully employed they would have at once to reconsider the financial arrangements of the Trust. But what were the facts? He asked Mr. Dunn in January 1905 whether if the funds were absolutely unlimited he could work any faster, and he assured him it would be impossible. He (Sir Steyning) asked the same question again last month and the reply was similar. If they look at the past they saw that the Trust had an accumulated balance of from 19 to 20 lakhs, which sum was going back to the Corporation next year under this Bill. Under these circumstances it might be asked why should people complain that the Trust was insufficiently financed. One reason why there had been a growing balance was that it had been supposed by the end of the tenth year of its existence the Trust would have spent about 80 lakhs in chawls for the poor. This money had not been spent because the Trust had tried to work out model chawls. It really was a question whether they could have spent so much money on that particular object. Consequently on the original estimates in 1897 there was a sum of from 55 to 65 lakhs remaining, which could not be used as an argument in favour of precipitancy.

Government had also given up certain lands which had increased in value, and it was fully recognised at the time that Government must retain a right of resumption for public purposes. He admitted that these resumptions had gone rather further than Government thought would be profitable. There were other matters to which Government had contributed, but on the question of resumptions there was a feeling that the Trust deserved consideration. And they hoped that something might be done by application to the Government of India to see that this city got as good treatment as the city of Calcutta whenever they formed their Trust. The Bombay Trust omitted to place any figures on their right of reclamation. This right of reclamation had been most profitable.

He proposed that the Bill be read a first time and referred to a select committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir P. M. Mehta, Hon'ble Mr. Thackersey, Hon'ble Mr. Rahimtoola, Hon'ble Mr. Dunn, Hon'ble Mr. Cameron, Hon'ble Mr. Armstrong and himself. He proposed that they present their report on December 31, which date sounded a long time ahead, but it was quite possible that the Select Committe would have to make a reference to the Government of India and this would involve a delay of two months.

The proposition was carried and the Council adjourned *sine die*.

AN OMNIBUS BILL.

The following statement of objects and reasons of a Bill introduced by Sir G. W. Elgerley to amend the Vaccination Act of 1877 and other Acts, is published:—

Government have agreed to relieve the municipal corporation of Bombay of the police charges of the city on the understanding that the corporation undertake certain liabilities of corresponding extent now devolving on Government, and the object of this Bill is to give legal sanction to the various re-arrangements involved. This Bill accordingly provides that in consideration of the transfer of the city police charges to Government, the corporation should in future give a grant-in-aid to certain existing medical institutions and make full provision for public vaccination, all expansion of medical relief and primary education, and also assist in the maintenance of the Prince of Wales Museum. The Bill also provides for the transfer to Government on the one hand of the interests of the corporation in the buildings and sites in the use and occupation of the city police, and for the transfer to the corporation on the other hand of the interests of Government in the public vaccine-stations in the city and of the interests of Government in the Queen's Statue and in the Victoria and Albert Museum. It is at the same time proposed to take the opportunity to record an agreement arrived at between Government and the corporation by which the latter will receive the nett proceeds of certain fees under Bombay Act No. VI of 1863 (Public Conveyances), the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902, and the Bombay Motor-vehicles Act, 1904. The necessary provisions to effect this object have therefore also been included in this Bill. The following notes on clauses indicate in detail the amendments which it is proposed to make by this Bill.

NOTES ON CLAUSES.

Clauses 2-5.—These clauses are intended to effect such modifications in the Bombay Vaccination Act, 1877, as appear necessary in order to give to the corporation full control over vaccination in the City of Bombay.

Clause 6.—This clause will have the effect of giving full control of primary education to the corporation. Sub-clause (4) will enable the corporation to give grants-in aid to non-municipal primary schools.

Clause 7.—These amendments include among the obligatory duties of the corporation the liability to make full provision for public vaccination, medical relief and primary education, and to provide a portion of the cost of maintaining the Prince of Wales Museum.

Clauses 8 and 14.—These clauses provide for the relief of the corporation from the police charges and, in exchange, provide for the payment by the corporation of a portion of the cost of maintaining certain specified medical institutions of such additional charges in respect of primary education as may devolve upon the corporation owing to the withdrawal of the Government, grant-in-aid, subject in the event of the introduction of free compulsory education to special assistance from Government and of a portion of the cost of maintaining the Prince of Wales Museum.

Clauses 9, 11, 13, 15 and 16.—These clauses embody amendments consequential upon the other provisions of the Bill.

Clauses 10 and 18.—These clauses provide for the transfer to Government of the interests of the corporation in the buildings and sites at present occupied by the City Police, of which some already belong to and others are claimed by Government, and in any building and sites which might in the future be provided by any scheme under the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898. In exchange the interests of Government in the statue of Queen Victoria, in the Victoria and Albert Museum and in the public vaccine-stations in the City will be transferred to the corporation.

Clauses 12 and 19.—These clauses secure to the corporation the nett fees received for licenses for public conveyances, for playing music in public places and for motor-vehicles.

HYDERABAD NEWS AND NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, DECCAN, JUNE 22.

COLONEL AFSUR-UL-MULK, BAHADUR.

Colonel the Nawab Afsur-ul-Mulk, Bahadur, C.I.E., with his two sons, Nawabs Ahmed Yar Jung and Khusroo Jung, returned to Hyderabad on Monday last by the evening Mail. Many of his Secunderabad and Bolarum friends met him at Begumpet, while at the Hyderabad Railway Station there was a large concourse of his friends and subordinates. He was garlanded at both stations and was accorded a hearty reception. Immediately after reaching home, he motored to the Purana Haveli Palace to report himself to His Highness and to tender Nuzzar. During these past few days, he has been busy interviewing his friends and receiving their congratulations on his safe return. The gallant Colonel looks exceedingly well and hearty. The change seems to have done him an infinite amount of good. He has brought with him a number of rare animals and birds, as well as curios from Bagdad. Two of the horses have been accepted by His Highness, and souvenirs are being distributed amongst his friends.

MAJOR HAIG.

As originally arranged, Major Wolseley Haig, First Assistant Resident, will hand over charge to Captain A.B. Minchin, C.I.E., and will leave Hyderabad, in all probability, on the 7th proximo. A number of functions are being arranged to take place in his honour before his departure. His Excellency the Minister proposes entertaining him at a Farewell Dinner on Tuesday, the 2nd proximo, to which function about sixty guests have been invited. The public of Secunderabad met this evening at the Deccan Club to arrange about a farewell entertainment, and a committee has been formed composed of Major Wake, Mr Pendlebury, Mr Venugopal Mudaliar, and some others, to consider details. It is not yet decided whether there should be merely an entertainment or whether the memorial should take a more definite shape, the Committee being empowered to settle matters. About Rs. 900 were subscribed on the spot for the purpose, and other subscriptions are expected to follow in due course. Major Wake, the Cantonment Magistrate, and Rai Saheb Varadarajoo Mudaliar are taking considerable interest in the matter. The members of the Young Men's Improvement Society and the citizens of the Residency Bazaars are also making valedictory arrangements.

THE NEW CORONER.

Dr. Kaikusru Jeevanji Pestonji, of Secunderabad, has been appointed Coroner of Hyderabad by His Highness' Government. The appointment of a Coroner was first considered by the Government about two years ago, in the middle of 1314F. After some correspondence between the Judicial Secretary and the Director, Medical Department, it was provisionally arranged to direct the Health Officers to look after such work, as is the case in British India; and accordingly Drs. Ahmed Mirza and Abdul Ghani were appointed as Coroners in their respective jurisdictions in the City and the Suburbs on the 1st of Theer 1315F. After a trial of a few months, it was represented by Dr. Abdul Ghani that it was not possible for him to go on with the work in addition to his legitimate duties on account of the distance of the various localities within his jurisdiction, which covers about 22 square miles. He had to attend about 97 cases in eight months—sometimes two or more cases the same day—at opposite ends of his jurisdiction. The Director of the Medical Department thereupon suggested the appointment of a separate and full-time officer, and Dr. Kaikusru has been appointed on a salary of Rs. 400 a month. Dr. Kaikusru is a member of the old Pestonji family and is drawing a Munsab of Rs. 150 a month. The object of his appointment is that it may cause the least outlay to Government, as in his case the Munsab will be stopped on his taking charge of his duties. Dr. Kaikusru is an L. M. S. of the Madras Medical College, and has an extensive private practice in Secunderabad, which will no doubt be affected if he accept the post, as he will have to remove to Hyderabad permanently; but unless he obey the orders of the Government there is the possibility of his Munsab being stopped according to the rules.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you drugging your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 25.

The cyclonic storm which was yesterday off the Bengal Coast moved slowly north during the day and then, curving west, passed near Calcutta at midnight, the height of barometer being about three quarters of an inch below normal. Information from the area affected is at present incomplete, but to very heavy rain yet reported. Further movement of the storm in a west-north-westerly direction seems likely with some diminution in intensity.

In the Arabian Sea the Monsoon shows signs of increased vitality in the south of the Peninsula, but is extremely weak in the remainder of its field.

The disturbance in Kashmir has passed away.

In Burma the weather has been dry in the north, but the following rainfall is reported from the remainder of the Division—Tavoy and Bassein ½ of an inch, Akyab 3 inches, Toungoo 1 and Thayetmyo ¼ inch. The skies are moderately clouded and humidity and temperature are approximately normal.

In the northeast of India and Orissa, the information received this morning is very incomplete. Rain has fallen over the greater part of the Division and the principal amounts at present reported are—Chittagong, Narayenganj, Jessore, Ganhate and Shillong 1 inch, Cherrapoonjee and Gaya 1/2, Darjeeling 2, Darbhanga 1/4, Burdwan 3 and Balasore 1 inch. The skies are thickly clouded in Deltaic Bengal and Orissa and moderately clouded elsewhere, while humidity and temperature are normal except at a few stations in Deltaic Bengal where the temperature has fallen and is somewhat below normal.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces, Baipur had 1 1/2 inches of rain, Pendra and Jubbulpore light falls. The skies are almost clear in the United Provinces and lightly clouded elsewhere, while the air is drier than usual and the temperature has risen and is more or less above normal everywhere.

In the northwest of India the skies are lightly to moderately clouded in Lower Sind and Gujarat and parts of Rajputana and almost clear elsewhere. The air is considerably drier than usual along the West Himalayas and humidity normal in other parts of the Division, while the temperature has risen in the Punjab and is still considerably below normal in Kashmir and the adjoining districts and is normal or in slight excess in the rest of the divisions.

In the Peninsula, rain has been nearly general on the West Coast. Poona and Hyderabad report 1/4 inch, Bombay 1/2, Goa 1/4, Mormugao, Karwar and Mercara 1/2, Mangalore, 1 Calicut 2, and Cochin 3, inches. The skies are almost completely overcast in the West Coast and north of the Madras Coast and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere, while humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

Nearly general rain is likely in the Burma Coast the northeast of India except in Assam on the west coast of the Peninsula; local rain in Assam, Eastern and Central Provinces, Eastern and the United Provinces and a few falls in the interior of Burma and in the south of the Peninsula.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The B. I. S. N Co.'s steamer "Sirdhana," Captain A. P. Logan, which arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Calcutta reports having experienced from Colombo heavy Monsoon. The German East Africa Line steamer "General" Captain Muhlboner, which arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Zanzibar, &c., encountered strong S. W. Monsoon and rough sea.

The storm which passed over Calcutta last night is now moving in a west-north-westerly direction. There are also signs of some renewed vitality in the Arabian Sea. Monsoon in the South of the Peninsula, but rain bearing current of the West Coast is still extremely weak in the remainder of its field.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In Cts.	Esplanade. In Cts.	Fort. In Cts.
Previously registered	22 08	23 31	23 12
Tuesday, 25th June, 1907	00 85	00 80	00 88
Total	22 93	24 11	24 00
Same date, 1906	00 03	00 10	00 12

MESSRS. KEMP AND CO.

CUMBALLA HILL, JUNE 25.

Rainfall up to 8 a.m.

	Last 24 Hours. In. Cents.	Total to Date. In. Cents.
Cumballa Hill	0 98	19 72

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m., (local time) on the 25th June 1907, was 28,718. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 11 ft. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 10 ft. at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer supposing the reading to be 30·00 and that of attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14 and this will be higher or lower by ·01 for each 4 deg. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet it will read higher or lower by ·01 for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, 25TH JUNE.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Average hourly.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st November to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Rushire	29·492	NW	11	98·1	82·4	48	....	0·00	−0·09
Jask	29·469	Calm	10	104·3	84·2	43	....	0·00	−0·11
Muscat	29·436	Calm	2	107·2	93·2	21	....	0·00	−0·36
Aden	29·617	E	7	94·8	83·4	74	....	0·00	−0·01
Lahore	29·483	W	2	102·1	72·5	35	....	1·41	−0·14
Sirsa	29·461	WNW	3	96·8	71·1	68	....	1·90	+0·62
Delhi	29·453	NW	6	103·7	87·7	48	....	0·10	−2·19
Agra	29·463	SW	8	101·0	89·5	53	....	0·36	−1·33
Cawnpore	29·439	W	1	103·0	89·2	38	....	0·66	−2·76
Allahabad	29·408	WNW	6	103·1	85·4	42	....	0·67	−3·26
Jhansi	29·497	W	6	100·3	86·2	68	0·02	1·25	−2·63
Jacobabad	29·360	S	4	112·1	86·1	19	....	1·74	plus 1·71
Karachi	29·364	WSW	16	92·9	84·2	84	....	1·77	plus 1·27
Jeypore	29·395	WNW	7	105·2	84·1	53	....	0·54	−1·28
Ajmere	29·369	NW	13	102·4	81·6	53	....	0·10	−1·02
Deesa	29·425	SW	16	101·3	79·7	71	....	0·17	−0·72
Ahmedabad	29·388	WSW	9	101·6	80·7	64	....	2·91	−2·29
Bhuj	29·615	WSW	20	92·6	79·2	88	....	2·20	plus 1·28
Jamnagar	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dwarka	29·621	SW	13	89·3	82·3	81	....	2·25	....
Rajkot	29·614	WSW	7	98·1	76·2	79	....	2·25	−1·81
Bhavnagar Para.	29·593	NW	17	101·1	80·9	77	....	2·16	−2·27
Veraval	29·650	WSW	24	85·6	82·2	85	....	2·31	−2·61
Necmuch	29·571	WSW	17	97·0	79·2	60	....	0·61	−2·87
Indore	29·629	W	14	93·6	77·1	96	....	2·24	−2·82
Sangor	29·553	WNW	10	96·1	75·8	58	....	2·14	−2·93
Jubbulpore	29·510	W	6	97·0	78·3	61	0·12	1·71	−3·20
Hoshangabad	29·580	NW	8	97·9	79·3	68	....	3·82	−1·28
Khandwa	29·622	NW	15	98·2	78·3	53	....	0·92	−4·17
Raipur	29·498	WSW	10	93·2	67·4	84	1·37	3·17	−1·38
Nagpur	29·559	W	7	98·8	82·6	37	....	3·25	−3·45
Amraoti	29·600	W	18	97·2	76·3	65	....	7·03	+1·72
Akola	29·633	W	17	98·3	76·4	56	....	2·79	−0·94
Surat	29·664	WNW	10	90·6	80·1	75	....	4·83	−2·35
Malegaon	29·657	W	16

THE LADIES' CORNER.

LINEN GOWNS.

The charm of the linen gown has so far reasserted itself this season that in spite of all the chilling influences of the miscalled "merrie" month of May, hundreds of cotton frocks have been made and sold by the leading London modistes. Galatea stripes in blue and white, and also with stripes in brown, green, or heliotrope upon a white ground, are very neat in effect, and yet quite smart enough for morning wear upon the river or in the country. Dresses in these and in other striped materials are being made up with short walking skirts and in very simple styles, trimmed chiefly with strappings orpipings of the same fabric, cut on the cross, so that the stripes of the trimming may run diagonally. These frocks are generally arranged in a pinafore shape for wearing over very simple blouses, either of fine white lawn, or of broderie anglaise. Some of the new summer tweeds, which are quite as soft in texture as a fine French cashmere, and equally light in weight, will be very suitable also for river dresses, as they have very much the appearance of striped flannels, although they are somewhat smarter in effect. A frock intended for wearing on a cool, grey day at Henley is made in this kind of summer tweed, with a very fine stripe in pale blue on an ivory-white ground. The skirt has three strappings of the same tweed near the hem, cut on the cross, and piped above and below with plain blue cloth. The coat is made in a short bolero shape, strapped to correspond. And it will be worn over a blouse of pale blue broderie anglaise, with a white linen collar and a cravat of white crepe de chine with fringed ends

SUMMER MILLINERY.

So far as the chief trimming of summer millinery is concerned, it would seem as though the honours would be divided equally between flowers and feathers. Wreaths of roses in every shade, both natural and unnatural, appear upon many of the most picturesque shapes in Leghorn and in crinoline, trailing round the brim and over the crown, and frequently drooping over the hair at the back in the form of a quaint little garland, with a fringe of tiny rosebuds on either side. Other shapes carried out in various kinds of fancy straws and made with mushroom brims are arranged with high crowns, encircled with rushes of small flowers, massed closely together. For these floral ruches pink roses are frequently employed, ringed round with forget-me-note, and spaced out with clusters of wood violets and anemones, grouped against a back ground of foliage, and finished on one side with tall aigrettes, composed of field grasses.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

"Gazette of India" June 22.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced temporarily at the disposal of H E the C-in-C India, with effect from the dates noted against their names :—Lieut-Col C Monk, IMS (Bombay),—7th July and Lieut-Col C F Willis, MD, IMS (Bombay),—24th June.

Capt J H Murray, MB, IMS, is appointed to be Supt, Cellular and Female Jails, and Civil Surgn, Port Blair, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties.

The services of Lieut IM Macrae, IMS, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal for employment in the jail department.

Mr C J Stevenson Moore of the Indian Civil Service, Inspector-Genl of Police, Lower Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Director, Criminal Intelligence, with effect from the 15th June vice Sir Harold Arthur Stuart, KCVO, CSI, ICS, who has been appointed to officiate as Secy to the Govt of India in the Home Department.

Dr J Ph Vogel, Supt, Archæological Dept, Northern Circle, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 4th April.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr R J Douglas Graham, MA, BSc, is appointed to be Supernumerary Botanist in the Imperial Dept of Agriculture, with effect from the 24th May.

Mr E W Oliver, MRCVS (London), Second Supt, Civil Veterinary Dept, United Provinces, is confirmed in permanent employment in that Department.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr TAM Brownlie, Covenanted Temporary Engineer Military Works Services, whose services have been transferred in the same capacity to the P W Dept, is posted to the Punjab Irrigation Branch.

The services of Mr W H Nicholls are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Madras for employment as Consulting Architect to that Government.

Mr R Dinwiddie, Examiner of Accounts, Class IV, 1st grade, temporary rank, whose services have been lent to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company, is permitted to retire from the service of Govt, with effect from the 15th March.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr T O Hughes, Asst Dist Supt of Police, Nushki, is appointed temporarily to officiate as a Political Asst of the 3rd class, with effect from the 7th June and is posted as Asst for Mekran to the Political Agent in Kalat and ex-officio Commandant, Mekran Levy Corps.

Mr C D Sevastopoulo, to be Acting Consul at Rangoon for the Austro-Hungarian Empire, during the absence of Mr M E Sevastopoulo.

Capt J W Watson, Indian Medical Service, an Agency Surgn of the 2nd class, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for nine months, with effect from the 5th April.

The undermentioned officer is granted combined leave out of India on private affairs for three months reckoning from the date of being struck off duty, the first sixty days being privilege leave. Captain J C Freeland, 35th Sikhs, Asst Inspecting Officer, Punjab Imperial Service Infantry.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

G M Porter, R E, Mint Master, Calcutta, is, with effect from the 7th of June granted privilege leave for one month and twelve days and special leave on urgent private affairs for four months and eighteen days in continuation.

A L C McCormick, RE, is appointed substantively as Deputy Mint Master, with effect from the 7th of June He is also appointed to officiate as Mint Master, Calcutta, with effect from that date, during the absence on leave of Col G M Porter, RE, or until further orders.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	11
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Parmewadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	0	9
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	0	0	4
E Mazagon, Tarwaly, 2nd Nagpada, Ramachpura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	13
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	1	3
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	4
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	12
Total	2	1	60
Total plague deaths to date	140,768		
Same date last year	7	5	96

The statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Dholka Railway, for the week ending 4th May, amounted to Rs. 2,733, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year, of Rs. 586. The total earnings from 1st January to 4th May were Rs. 38,374, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year, of Rs. 4,193.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

All who suffer from the heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath.

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BY THE WAY.

DEVOTEES OF THE DERBY.

There have been at least two men who could boast that for two-thirds of a century they never missed seeing a single Derby. Mr. James Weatherby was present, as a lad, in 1828, when The Colonel and Cadland made a dead-heat for the "Blue Riband," and saw every subsequent race for sixty-six years, until Ladas carried Lord Rosebury's colours to victory. Mr. Robert Dearle, an Epsom resident, saw his first Derby when he was nine years old, and last year witnessed the struggle for the eightieth time. When the Duke of Queensberry ("Old Q.") was eighty-six and in very feeble health, his friends tried in vain to dissuade him from going to the Derby of 1810. "Not go!" was his indignant retort. "Why, I haven't missed a Derby for thirty years; and I'll go if I die on the road." He went; but it was for the last time, for he died before the year was out. Year after year Lord Palmerston rode down to Epsom on Derby Day, until in 1865 the weather compelled him to drive down. "If the foreigner wins I sha'n't survive a year," he said to some friends on the course. Gladiateur ("the foreigner") came in first, and in the following October Palmerston was sleeping in Westminister Abbey.

THE ASPARAGUS HARVEST.

It is in the Evesham district—perhaps the most fruitful valley in the British Isles—that much of the finest asparagus is grown. The famous beds extend for some eight miles eastward from Evesham, and for the past four weeks cutting has been in progress. The harvest of one day represented over twenty-five tons of "grass," as it is locally called, cut, counted into bundles of a score stalks, washed, tied into hundreds, packed and delivered at the railway-stations. Sixpence per thousand is paid for tying up the "grass," says the "Birmingham Weekly Post," and as many as 20,000 can be tied in one day by some women who are exceptionally expert. Growers say that if they can realise 1s. 6d. per hundred asparagus-growing pays.

LORD ST. ALDWYN'S CLASSICAL MODS.

Here is an interesting paragraph reprinted from a Gloucestershire newspaper just half a century ago: "Sir Michael Hicks Beach (the youthful son of the late member for East Gloucestershire) has been distinguishing himself at Oxford University. In the list issued by the Classical Moderators, on Saturday, the name of Sir Michael appears in the Second Class." Lord St. Aldwyn's father was elected M. P. for East Gloucestershire early in 1854, and died the same year. The son came in 1861, and sat for the constituency till the county was broken up in 1885.

RUSKIN AT OXFORD.

An interesting portrait of Ruskin in the days of his Professorship at Oxford is contained in Mr. Graham Wallas's introduction to "The Two Paths," which Messrs. Cassell published in their "National Library." Mr. Graham Wallas was an undergraduate at Corpus when Ruskin had rooms in the Fellows' Buildings there, which look out upon the Christ Church meadows. "I heard his lectures," Mr. Wallas writes, "and for a short time saw him almost every day. His mobile lips were not yet covered by a beard, and he wore always with his pre ise costume that intensely blue neckcloth, which he constantly renewed. His face was that of a man who had seen, and was to see again, Hell as well as Paradise, but who yet was not stern, like Dante, but of a tender and playful humour."

SIR JOHN STAINER AS EXAMINER.

Apropos of the Stainer-Bridge marriage the other day, a correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" tells of Sir John Stainer as Professor of Music at Oxford: "As an examiner he was most considerate, and would always do his best to get you "through." I remember his asking me a poser in a viva voce examination. He waited patiently for the answer, but, partly through my nervousness, no doubt, I could not think of it. At length he exclaimed testily, "Dear me, how stuffy this room is, to be sure," and he went and began tugging at the ventilator cord; it was quite two minutes before he got the thing open; and by the time he had sat down again and rearranged his gown I had the answer ready. Comparing notes later in the day with a man who was examined quite soon after me, I told him how the ventilator had served me. "How remarkable," he replied. "Why, when I was stuck he said, 'How extraordinarily draughty this place is,' and spent quite two minutes in shutting the ventilator." Other examiners, in this respect, might well take a leaf out of Sir John Stainer's book.

MR. H. B. IRVING AND CRIMINAL RELICS.

Mr. H. B. Irving, the actor, is, as is pretty well known, a keen student of criminology, and when he is on tour he rarely misses an opportunity of increasing his knowledge and experience of the subject. During a recent stay in Glasgow he visited jail-square, where many of the famous Scottish criminal trials have taken place, and was shown over the murderers' cemetery, where the remains of Pritchard the poisoner and other notorious criminals are buried. The site of Pritchard's scaffold was also pointed out to him. The execution of the prisoner, which took place on July 23, 1865, was the last public hanging in Glasgow. Mr. Irving was also taken to the house in Blythswood-square where lived Madeline Smith, who was tried for poisoning her French lover.

GENERAL BOOTH AND MARSHAL OYAMA.

When General Booth was in Tokio recently Field-Marshal Oyama was on the platform at the nobles' reception of the Salvation Army leader. Later, General Booth called personally to pay the Field-Marshal and his wife, the Marchioness Oyama, his respects. The brave soldier is retired, and living on half pay in a modest house in the west end of the city. He appeared on the steps to welcome the General, which he did with lavish deference, saying, "It is a great honour, General, that you have accorded me in visiting my house." The General and the Marshal were soon engaged in contrasting the differences of their callings, and chatting like old friends over the inevitable tea-cups on non-political topics.

AN EARTHQUAKE.

The Marchioness Oyama joined in the conversation, the "War Cry" says: "and her fine English, acquired in an American college, her intelligent questions, and generous temperament, enlivened the atmosphere, and made the drawing-room Western in its style—as homely as an English fireside." As the Marchioness was inquiring about the women members of the Army, an earthquake tremor was distinctly experienced. "Do you feel the earthquake, General?" complacently asked the Marchioness. "No—dear me—yes; now I feel it!" replied the General, smiling. "Something was certain to occur when two such men" (turning to the Marshal) "meet"—at which the latter laughed heatily. The Marshal has, it is said, now laid aside the sword for the plough. The story goes that he was induced to go in for farming by a gentle reproof he received from a farmer while shooting. "You can surely do something better than that!" he urged, and the Field-Marshal agreed, and acted accordingly.

HAD HIM THERE.

A counsel, defending a man accused of house-breaking, spoke like this:—"Your Lordship, I submit that my client did not break into the house at all. He found the parlour window open and merely inserted his right arm and removed a few trifling articles. Now, gentlemen, my client's arm is not himself, and I fail to see how you can punish the whole individual for an offence committed only by one of his limbs." "The argument," said the judge, "is very well put. Following it logically, I sentence the prisoner's arm to one year's penal servitude. He can accompany it or not as he chooses." The prisoner smiled and with his lawyer's assistance unscrewed his cork arm, and, leaving it in the dock, walked out.

SIR CHARLES M. PALMER.

The late Sir Charles Mark Palmer was the first man to design and build a steel screw steamer, and the old "John Bowes," as the vessel was called, still survives, though under another name. The steel collier was nothing less than a revolution, although the first vessel looks tiny enough beside vast numbers of its progeny. It quickly displaced the old sailing-brigs which brought coal to London and which in time of storm were scattered all along the coast. What the building of the "John Bowes" meant to the North of England few men have ever realised. Between the Venerable Bede and Palmer's Works Jarrow lay derelict, for the whole modern town has grown up round the great shipbuilding yard in which huge battleships are constructed practically from their beginnings in iron ore.

EPSOM.

There has been racing at Epsom since the time of James I upon whose Queen, Anne, the local Palace of Nonsuch—afterwards pulled down by the Duchess of Cleveland, who had been presented with the Palace by Charles II.—was settled. The courtiers got up the races, which at first took place occasionally. Clarendon records that a meeting of the Royalists was held on the Downs in 1648, "under the pretence of a horse-race." Silver tankards were the race-prizes in those early days. After the Civil War racing at Epsom was revived by Charles II. and the Royal gift took the form of silver cups or bowls.

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

"DISCOVERIES."

Some recent stories seem to prove that the romance of the "twopenny box" is not yet extinct, in spite of the diffusion of bibliographical knowledge. There are still chances for the judicious hunter on old book stalls. But it is a little difficult to credit the story that a bundle of books and magazines recently purchased for four shillings was found to contain two copies of the first edition of "Waverley," one of which the discoverer sold for £35; the other he presumably kept for himself. The sum named is only about a third of the market value, and there is a very suspicious sound about the anecdote, which is not diminished by the fact that no version of it which we have seen appears to recognise that "Waverley" was published in three volumes. It is extremely unlikely that even two of the books in this mysterious bundle should be valuable; but that six of them should be so, and should have withstood the chances of neglect by still adhering to their proper collocation is almost too much to believe. There is better warrant, however, for the statement that a rare American book—Thomas's account of Pennsylvania in its earliest days, dedicated to William Penn himself—was found on the barrow of a New Cut bookseller among a lot of volumes that had been purchased for an old song. Only a few weeks ago a copy of this little work was sold for £160 at Sotheby's. It is pretty well known among book-hunters that the rich American collector has put an altogether fictitious value on early Americana, and the least promising pamphlets of the seventeenth or early eighteenth century relating to the future United States may be worth a good deal more than their weight in gold. Probably the aspiring book-hunter has no more likely quarry than these old books on America, of which a considerable number must still lie hidden on the dusty shelves of old country-house libraries. But book-hunting is a pretty poor game nowadays; it is mostly the casual sportsman who makes the finds of any moment.

THE GLENCOE WARRANT.

A curious and interesting relic of a political state which has happily vanished was sold by auction in London on Wednesday, when the original warrant for what is universally known as the Massacre of Glencoe brought £1,400. This document has been printed in the Maitland Club's volume of "Papers Relating to the Highlands of Scotland" and its savage terms have long been known to the general reader as well as to the historical student. What most of us are apt to ignore is that Glencoe massacre was by no means an isolated act. For various reasons it has been singled out by partisans and historians as an example of singular barbarity. But, as Burton and Macaulay showed long ago, the attempt to extirpate "that sept of thieves," as the Macdonalds of Glencoe were called by English statesmen, created no particular remark in the Highlands themselves. "It was not the Highland fashion to cry out against oppression, or appeal to public sympathy and the scattered clan, instead of demanding justice, humbly besought the mercy of the Crown as criminals, and were permitted to return to Glencoe on finding security to live like the other subjects of the realm and abandon pillage. Unconscious of the greatness of the crime by which they suffered, because, in the ferocious social system in which they lived, they knew nothing of the moral obligations incumbent on a higher civilisation, they doubtless were much astonished when they found themselves objects of national and even of European interest, and saw Parliamentary parties seeking influence and eminence by the advocacy of their cause." The Massacre of Glencoe takes a secondary place among the long list of similar onslaughts which make up the history of the Highlands before the stern pacification which followed on the Forty-five. It was still possible in 1692 for chiefs in favour with the dominant party to obtain "letters of fire and sword" against their disaffected foes, in which the Government clerks entered the usual provison—"that whatever slaughter, mutilation, blood, fire-raising, or other violence" might be done by the parties holding the letters, which were simply a permission for private war, should be held "laudable, goodland warrantable service to His Majesty and his Government."

A WORDSWORTH CONCORDANCE.

Two American professors belonging to the department of English at Cornell University announce that they propose to edit a cancordance to the poetical works of Wordsworth, and wish to know whether any scholar has such a thing by him in manuscript. There is no end to the curious ways in which people occupy their leisure, and it is quite likely that an affirmative response may come from the ranks of what Matthew Arnold dubbed the "Wordsworthians." Probably Professor Knight, whose industry would shrink from no task connected with his beloved bard, may have something to say in the matter. A concordance to Wordsworth does not seem to be urgently demanded, but it is pleasant to see that American interest in our great nature-poet rises to such heights. The making of concordances to various poets is a growing branch of literary industry. Shakspere was the first to be so honoured, and there are two or three concordances available—that of Mrs. Cowden Clarke, and Schmidt's "Shakspere Lexicon," and Mr. Bartlett's admirable work. Concordances have also been made for Chaucer, Pope, Milton, Tennyson, Shelley, Cowper, and other English poets. Probably someone has a FitzGerald concordance in hand—a nice little, ladylike task which may be commended to those desirous of easily won fame. To make a concordance to Wordsworth is no joke, in view of the bulk of his writings. But it will probably be managed, now that Cornell has taken the matter up. As a rule these concordances are of little service to any but Philologers, and even to them their value increases in direct proportion to the age of the writer dealt with. But their manufacture is a task which repays itself in pleasure; when a man has made concordance to a great poet he may generally boast that his memory is better stocked than most with delightful and quotable lines.

IN PRAISE OF THE ANTHOLOGIST.

In the June number of "Harper's Magazine" Mr. W. D. Howells utters some timely praise of the anthologist. As the years go on, and the authors continue to increase and multiply, it becomes truer and truer that no man can familiarise himself with all the work of all the classics. If we define culture, in Arnold's happy phrase, as knowing the best that has been thought and said in the world, it is obvious that we must trust someone to make the selection. As Mr. Howells points out, this is done to a considerable extent by the common memory of mankind. The greatest part of what is written in each generation is forgotten, and only the best or the most striking survives. It is the business of the judicious anthologist to rescue this residue, from "the dreadful body of lifeless literature" which loads the shelves of the British Museum or the Washington Library, and we should be grateful to him for doing it well, as for instance Palgrave and Professor Arber did it. It is rather the fashion nowadays to sneer at "snippets" and to demand complete editions. But if it were not for the anthologist how many of us would have even a bowing acquaintance with some of the most dainty and memorable of poetical fancies? Johnson asked indignantly if anyone read books through and in a sense we are all our own anthologists; the great art of "skipping" itself is but an expression of this truth. So many writers have only attained to writing a page or two so that the world will not willingly let them die that the anthologist who rescues them is a benefactor of mankind.

An interesting exhibition of books illustrating the history of English printing has recently been opened. The splendour of the treasures in the Rylands Library makes us, perhaps, rather ready to forget the King-street has its noble literary possessions too. The oldest volume shown is a copy of the "Chronicles of England, printed at Westminster by Wynkyn de Worde, Caxton's chief workman and successor, in 1497, but there is a beautiful fac-simile copy, with illuminated capitals, of the first book ever printed in England, Caxton's "Dictes and Sayings of the Philosophers." The sixteenth century is represented by the very notable edition of Asser's "Life of Alfred the Great," printed from the famous Saxon fount of John Day in 1574. Day's Saxon type has hardly yet been surpassed for grace and neatness, and the library copy though a little yellowed, is practically as fair as ever. Richard Tottell's 1557 one-volume edition of the works of Thomas More is close by, showing a not very attractive, closely printed page of a hundred-and-twenty lines. There are several examples of Baskerville's eighteenth-century work—a "Paradise Lost," a Juvenal, a Sallust,—each a splendid specimen of the English Aldus's unequalled typographic art. Horace Walpole's famous "Strawberry Press" is represented by his "Anecdotes of Painting," and from the press of Samuel Richardson the novelist, who knew himself how to "set" as well as to write books, there is a Mrs. Carter's "Epictetus," a work that is sometimes even yet reprinted for "popular" reading. The volume that takes the eye most, though it is of course far from being one of the most valuable things in the collection, is the great "royal folio" copy of Ogilby's "Eneis," dated 1665. It is labelled the "second edition," but several editions are in fact recorded between the first, in 1649, and this one. Ogilby was, of course, a terribly satirised rhymer but he had good fame at least for the fine appearance in which he always presented himself to the world, and this "Eneis" is a very "fair" edition indeed. It exhibits a magnificent page of large black Roman type. The library copy, in fact, looks as from that, leaning over the case, it is not hard to imagine that one can smell the ink.

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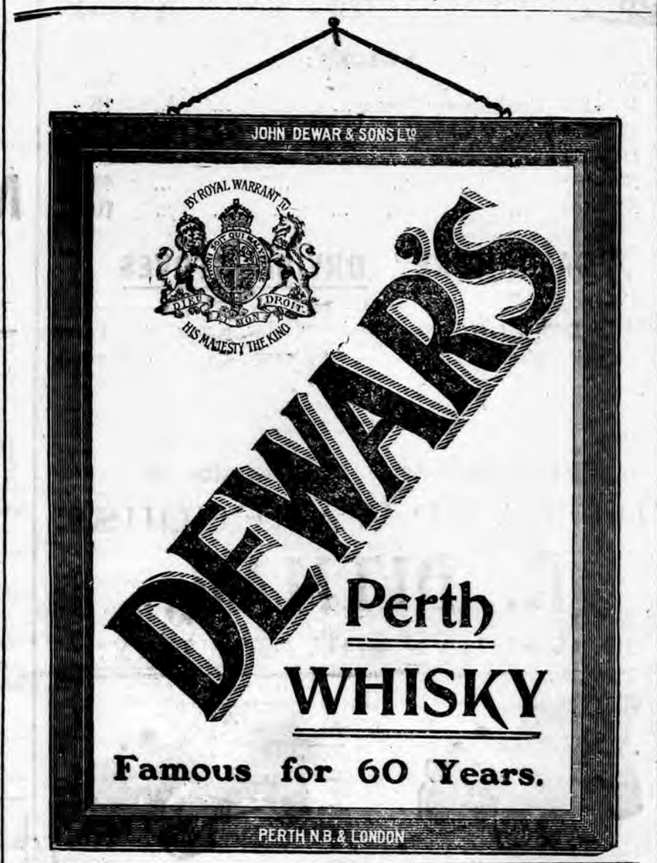

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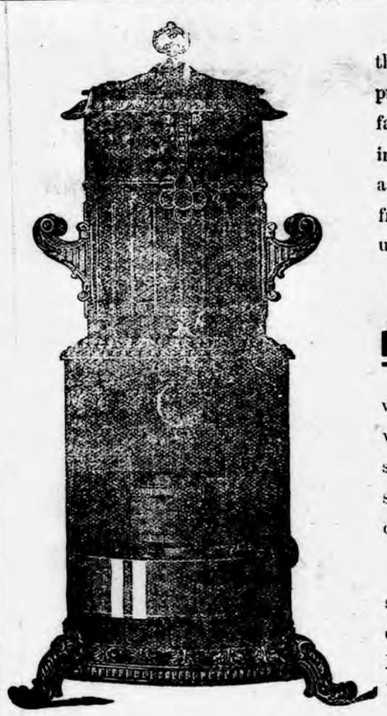

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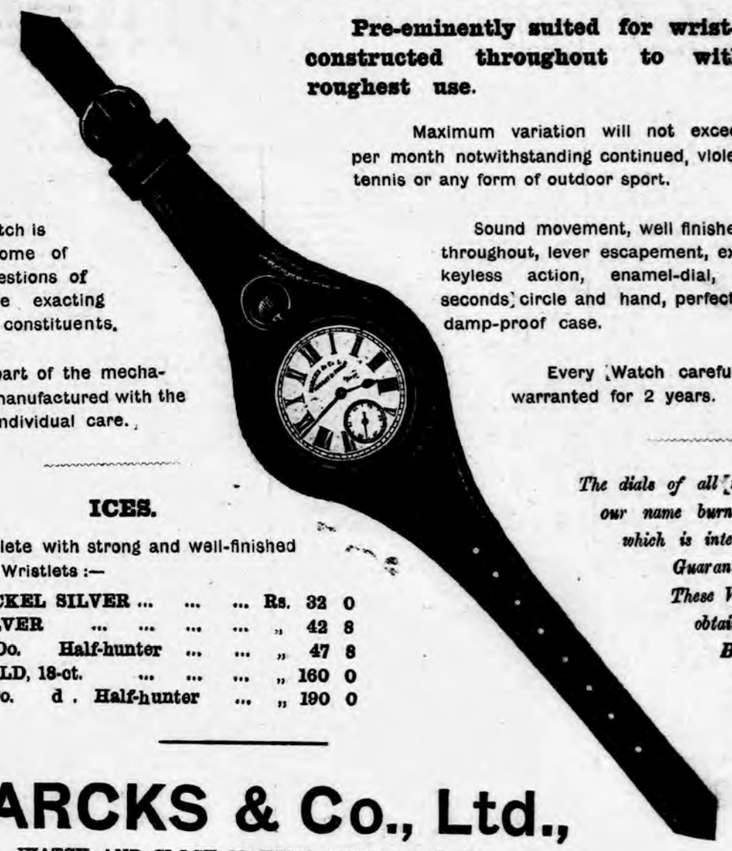

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